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GAZETTEER

OF THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

"B" VOLUME III

SUKKUR DISTRICT

COMPILED BY

J. W. SMYTH

Indian Civil Service

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CONTENTS.

Description— PAGES.

Position and Area. Physical features. Hills. Rivers. Floods. Climate .. .. 1—5

Population—

Census details. Proportion of the sexes. Distribution. Migration. Prominent tribes, chiefs, etc. Saiyids. Pensioners. Jagirdars. Patadars .. .. .. 6—12

Agriculture—

Character of the District. Soil and cultivation of each Taluka. Principal Kharif and Rabi Crops .. ..13—16

Irrigation—

Short Note 17

Economic—

Short Note 18

Trade, Industries and Communications—

Trade of Sukkur and Shikarpur. Industries. Railways. Principal Roads. Ferries .. ..19—23

Revenue—

Short Note 24

Justice—

List of Criminal and Civil Courts with their spheres of jurisdiction. Registration Sub-Districts. Jails .. ..25—26

Local and Municipal—

Constitution of District and Taluka Local Boards. Municipalities, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin. .. ..27—30

Education—

Primary education. Local Board, Municipal, Aided, Indigenous Schools. Secondary Education. Middle Schools. European Schools. High Schools. Technical School. Sukkur Madressah. Newspapers. Libraries.. 31—36

Health— PAGES.

Sukkur Civil Hospital. Dispensaries. Lady Dufferin Hospital. Eye Hospital. Veterinary Dispensary .. ..37—38

Administration—

Sub-Divisions and Talukas with area, population and average annual revenue .. ..39—40

Places of Interest—

Aror or Alor. Garhi Yasin. Ghotki. (Musan Shah's Masjid.) Hakrah. Khairpur. Kot Diji. Mirpur Mathelo. Pano Akil. Pir-jo-Goth. Rohri or Lohri (description, history, relics of the stone age, sanctity, the sacred hair, Jama Masjid, other mosques, Satbhain, Khwaja Khizr, Jind Pir). Shikarpur (History and description). Sukkur (early history, effects of British occupation before Miani, subsequent progress, aspect, public buildings and institutions, water-works, tomb of Adam Shah, tomb of Khair-ud-din, tower of Mir Masum Shah, other ruins, Bukkur. Sadh Belo, Din Belo) Ubauro, Vijnot .. ..41—61

TABLES.

	Pages.
I.—Area and Population	63
II-A.—Rainfall by months at Sukkur	64—65
II-B.—Rainfall by Talukas	64—65
III.—Temperature	66
IV.—Population of towns	67
V.—Religion and Education	68
VI.—Caste, Tribe or Race	68
VII.—Distribution of land and crops	69
VIII.—Domestic animals and Agricultural stock	70
IX.—Sources of water supply	70
X.—Irrigation works	70—73
XI.—Takavi advances and Collections	74
XII.—Prices and wages	74
XIII.—Famine	75
XIV.—Forest Statistics	75
XV.—Previous and current settlements	76—77
XVI.—Criminal Justice	78
XVII.—Work of the Criminal Courts	78
XVIII.—Civil Justice.	79
XIX.—Registration	79
XX.—Distribution of Police	80
XXI.—Jails	81
XXII-A.—Revenue Details	82
XXII-B.—Revenue details by Talukas	83
XXIII.—Land Revenue	84—85
XXIV.—Excise	86—87
XXV.—Stamps	88
XXVI-A.—Income Tax	89
XXVI-B.—Income Tax: Classification	89
XXVII-A.—District Local Board	90—91
XXVII-B.—Revenue and Expenditure of each Local Board .	92—93
XXVIII.—Municipalities	94—95
XXIX-A.—Education: Proportion of Literates	96
XXIX-B.—Education: Number of Institutions and Scholars.	97—101
XXIX-C.—Education: Public Institutions and Scholars in 1915-16	102
XXIX-D.—Education: Expenditure on Public Instruction..	102
XXX-A.—Vital Statistics for twenty years	103
XXX-B.—Vital Statistics for 1915	104
XXXI.—Hospitals and Dispensaries	105—108
XXII.—Vaccination.	109
XXXIII.—Loss from, and Destruction of, Wild Animals and Snakes	110

TABLES FOR THE KHAIRPUR STATE.

		Pages.
A.	Domestic animals and agricultural stock	111
B.	Revenue details	112
C.	Criminal Justice	113
D.	Work of the Criminal and Civil Courts	114
E.	Registration	115
F.	Education — Number of Schools and Pupils	115
G.	Hospitals and Dispensaries (1915)	116—117
H.	Vaccination	118

Index .. .. 119—120

Map 121

DESCRIPTION.

Tables IIA, IIB and III.

CHAPTER I OF A VOLUME.

Position and area.

The Sukkur District is situated between 27° 4′ and 28° 22′, North latitude and 68° 15′ and 70° 12′ East longitude and covers an area of 5600·12 square miles. It is very irregular in form and is divided by the river Indus into two unequal portions. On the north it is bounded by the Upper Sind Frontier District, the river separating the two Districts for a distance of twenty five miles and then the Begari canal, and by a detached portion of the Bahawalpur State; the same state bounds it on the north-east, Jesalmir on the south-east, the Khairpur State on the south-west, the Indus again intervening for about twenty five miles, and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts on the west. Three small detached portions of the District are enclosed by Khairpur territory south of the river and to the west of Rohri.

Physical features.

A large portion of the district, including all the Rohri taluka east of the Nara and as much of the Mirpur Mathelo taluka as lies east and south of the Dahar Canal, consists of hills of wind-blown sand, running in parallel rows from north-east to south-west. This is known as the Registan and is part of the great desert which continues into the Thar and Parkar District. A very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation on the hills, consisting chiefly of shrubs, such as *Salvadora* (*Khabar*), on which camels feed, while the valleys are often moist enough to admit of cultivation and, when uncultivated, to yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants the fodder of the desert is esteemed particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the fact that they send large numbers of cattle and camels for sale to Gujarat and other parts. The sub-soil is everywhere extraordinarily salt and there is consequently difficulty in obtaining water fit to drink. Some tracts are quite uninhabitable from this cause. The remainder of the district with the exception of the hills south of Rohri and the strip of barren *pat* that

flanks them, is a level plain covered with alluvial loam, much of it very recently deposited, since the course of the Indus is particularly uncertain above Sukkur and is constantly eroding land on one bank and casting it up on the other. The irrigated land is very fertile. Where the land is not irrigated as in much of the Shikarpur taluka north of Shikarpur, it soon becomes overgrown with tamarisk, "ak" (*Calotropis procera*) and other characteristic vegetation.

Hills.

There are no hills in the district except the low range on the northern extremity of which Sukkur and Rohri are built and which run southward from that point to the Khairpur boundary. They extend for some twenty five miles into that state spreading out to a width of seventeen miles. Their greatest elevation is about 480 feet above mean sea level, or about 300-above the surrounding country. They are of nummulitic limestone and belong to the same group as the Khirthar range (see Geology, A volume) which they resemble in their rugged and barren aspect.

Rivers.

The Indus as already stated traverses the whole length of the district. Above Sukkur its course changes from year to year. At Sukkur it passes through the gorge between that town and Rohri, the island of Bukkur bisecting the channel. This is one of the few fixed points of the river's course, and its gauge readings are reported on Bukkur island. The gauge was fixed there as long ago as 1848 and some facts in connection with it are of interest. In 1858 the Government of India had completed a series of accurate levelling in this part of India and from the benchmark which was fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey party at Mari near Shikarpur, a connection was made with the gauge and the levellers found its zero to be 183·84 feet above Karachi mean sea level. But in 1905 the Survey Department again visited Sind and made a direct connection with this gauge, when it was found that hitherto a slightly erroneous value had been accepted and it was determined then that the true value was 184·44 feet above Karachi mean sea level. The gauge is close to the up stream extremity of Bukkur island and is fixed in a well

which is pierced with holes and thus has a free connection with the river. Situated in the narrow neck through which the river here passes there is a very considerable surging or "breathing" of the water surface when the flood is high. This swinging sometimes amounts to as much as three feet. The reading for each particular day is taken at eight o'clock in the morning and the level reached by the water at the top of its "breathing" is taken as that to be recorded. The gauge in this constricted part of the river is far from being in an ideal position, but since it is such an old established one the continuity of river height observations there is desirable for comparison. A gauge which gives relatively more satisfactory river flood heights has been established since 1898 at Din Belo island opposite Sukkur, but at a place where the constriction of the river is not abnormal as it is at Bukkur.

The maximum reading recorded in recent years was 17·4 feet on August 3rd, 1914. The maximum on record was 17·9 feet on August 29th, 1897.

The only other river of the district is the Eastern Nara. It is a river in the sense that it carries off the Indus flood waters, whilst its supply channel which takes off just above Rohri ensures it a regular flow. The Nara flows into the Thar and Parkar District, and from it the Jamrao and Mithrao Canals derive their supply.

Floods.

Up to about forty years ago the district depended for its productiveness upon the annual inundation, which came in the form of floods leaving the Indus at different points and following the lines of lowest level and submerging all depressed lands. These floods were known as *lets* and distinguished by different names. The principal *let* on the western side was the Muhromari, which breached the right bank of the river near the town of that name, while on the eastern side the heaviest came over the Bahawalpur boundary on the north. When the river rose higher than usual these floods were calamitous as in 1863-64, when the Muhromari flood partially ruined several flourishing villages and converted a large tract of country into a jungle, with only patches here and there of rabi cultivation. On the right bank they

have for many years been stopped by a complete system of substantial bunds, whilst on the left bank a flood diversion bund has only recently been completed. This takes off from the railway line near Mando Dairo station and runs south east to the sand hills for some thirty miles. The floods used to enter the Nara supply channel at the 12th mile, and produce much silt; the new bund is intended to divert them and to cause them to discharge into the Nara at the 30th mile.

The constantly changing course of the river has caused portions of the Upper Sind Frontier District to be on the left bank at the present time. No definite plan of demarcating the boundaries of the district and those of the Upper Sind Frontier and Bahawalpur State has, however, been adopted up to date.

Climate.

The climate of Sukkur is that which prevails throughout Upper Sind. There are two well defined seasons, the hot and the cold. The former may be said to begin at any time after the middle of March, the latter after the middle of October. The statistics given in tables 3 show that the temperature rarely exceeds 120° in May, June and July and to this extent Sukkur is cooler than Jacobabad. Although, being situated on limestone hills, it is exposed to a fierce radiation in the afternoon, it derives some benefit from its proximity to the river, as it is seldom that a breeze does not arise at night, and render sleep comparatively easy. It is this circumstance that makes Sukkur the least intolerable place of residence in Upper Sind. The dust-storms, which are common in these parts, include Sukkur in their course. The figures given in table 3 of the cold weather temperature are probably inaccurate, as there are usually a few days in every year in which frost occurs. The weather in December, January and February is ordinarily cold and bracing. The average rainfall at Sukkur on a basis of forty years is put down at 4·40 inches, but the average taken from the last twenty years is only 2·67 which is more in accordance with experience of the climate, as it is now. The variation is not great: the highest rainfall in the past twenty years was 6·18 inches and the lowest three cents. July and August are the months in which most rain falls, but it may

be expected with more certainty in January, February and March. September, October and November are the most rainless months. The distribution is very even, the difference between the driest and wettest talukas being only 53 cents.

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF A VOLUME.

Census details.

According to the Census of 1911 the population of the District was 573,913 of which number 414,671 or about 72 per cent. were Mussalmans; 155,031, or about 27 per cent., Hindus, and the remainder Christians and others.

The present Sukkur District formed part of the old Shikarpur District, from which seven talukas, Ratodero, Larkana, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Nasirabad (*i.e.*, Warah) and Kakar were taken to form part of the new District of Larkana in 1901. Deducting the population of these talukas from the figures of previous censuses, we get the population of the present area on those occasions as shown in the margin. The increase in the 39 years from 1872 to 1911 was 194,380 or over 51 per cent. This is only a little below the rate of increase in the Karachi and Hyderabad Districts during the same period.

1872	..	379,533
1881	..	398,510
1891	..	474,477
1901	..	523,345

Proportion of sexes.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District, as revealed by the Census of 1911, is shown below under four heads.

Total population.	Home born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
834	861	830	853

There is a slight falling off compared with the figures of the 1901 census when 856 females were enumerated for every thousand males: but there is a distinct improvement on the figures of 1891 when only 697 females were so enumerated. The disparity, as in every district in Sind, is large. It can be partially explained by the large number of male immigrants from Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, who come in search for work and

leave their families behind them. The disparity is naturally most marked in the town of Sukkur, where at the census there were 14,225 females to 21,069 males. The figures for Shikarpur are not so striking, as a contrary tendency is at work there, *i.e.*, the men go to other countries on business and leave their families at home.

Distribution.

The area of the District is 5,608 square miles, and the population works out to 102 per mile or 97 per mile if the town of Sukkur be excluded. The taluka of Ghotki, with 136 per mile, contains the most densely populated rural tract, though the Sukkur and Garhi Yasin Talukas show higher figures because they contain Municipal towns. The desert taluka of Mirpur Mathelo has only 32 inhabitants to the mile. The proportion of the population concentrated in the towns was 20 per cent. in 1911. In 1891 and 1901 it was 15 and 19 per cent. respectively.

Migration.

Baluchistan ..	2,744
Punjab ..	9,700
Rajputana ..	6,957
Khairpur State ..	5,189
Larkana ..	4,028
Karachi ..	1,111
Hyderabad ..	1,804
Upper Sind Frontier ..	4,487
Afganistan ..	1,217
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,494
All other places ..	3,085
Total ..	41,816

The number of persons born elsewhere who were found in the district in 1911 is indicated in the margin.

According to the census of 1901 the number of immigrants was 79,282, so that there has been a substantial decrease. Inasmuch as these immigrants are not in every case permanent inhabitants of the district, but have only come for temporary work, the difference in the figures does not lend itself to close analysis. For the most part the immigrants from Rajputana are common labourers in search of work, whilst those from the Punjab are artizans, *e.g.*, boat-builders. The Railway workshops at Sukkur and Rohri also provide employment for hundreds of men who are natives of places outside the district.

Prominent tribes, Chiefs, etc.

The proportion of Hindus is greater than in any other district except Thar and Parkar. This is accounted for by the number of banyas in Sukkur and Shikarpur, the Punjabi artizans in Sukkur and other places, and the large proportion of

Hindus in the desert talukas, which border on Rajputana. The classification of Hindus in table 6 calls for no comment.

The chief feature of the Muhammadan classification is that separate entries are allotted to the Jatois and the Mahars and that the proportion of persons calling themselves Arabs is large. The Jatois are one of the six original Baluch tribes, and nearly one third of their number in Sind is found in this district. They occupy a more or less compact stretch of country, and their present chief is Khan Sahib Imambakhsh Khan Fateh Khan of Napierabad in Shikarpur Taluka.

Some account of the Mahars and Dahars has been given in chapter 4 of the A Volume. This may be supplemented by an extract from a note prepared by Mr. C. M. Baker, I. C. S., and published in the census report of 1911. "The feudal system among the non-Baluch tribes has broken down to a great extent. Many tribesmen do not know who their chief is, or if they do know have only a sentimental regard for him. It survives to a considerable extent in the extreme south-west and the extreme north-east. In the latter every village is the Zamindari or manor of some lord who usually takes a quit rent from all land holders in it. The chiefs of the Suryadanshi Rajput tribes Dahar and Dhareja still bear the title of Jam and are much respected. Their authority is not only over their own tribesmen who are zamindars themselves, but over all tribes.

The most striking instance is that of the Mahars in Mirpur Mathelo and the desert. These tribesmen are mostly small land owners and might have become Khatedars at the Settlement, but they preferred to be registered as tenants of their chief, the Khan, trusting him not to raise the light quit-rent which they pay. The name of Mahar suggests a connection with the low caste aboriginals of the Maratha country. But their customs and physique point to a high origin, and they are quite as tall and fair as their Baloch neighbours. They live on and even within the borders of Jaisalmir and are possibly of Rajput stock, though a connection with the 'Mihir' or the White Huns is also suggested."

The present representative of the Mahars is Muhammad Bakhsh walad Haji Khan, who lives at Khangarh in Mirpur Mathelo Taluka. The Dahars are represented by Jam Bhambo Khan *alias* Jam Fateh Muhammad Khan son of Jam Khan Muhammad Khan of Ubauro. He has zamindari rights over nearly three-fourths of Ubauro taluka, and levies as zamindari twelve to sixteen seers of grain per acre.

Saiyids.

Among other Mussalmans in the district the Saiyids stand out prominent. Sukkur, Bukkur and Rohri became at a very early date the principal seats of those families of Saiyids whom the successive waves of Tartar invasion drove from their homes to seek a refuge in Sind and the Punjab, where they exercised such a powerful influence for good and evil. They were feared by the rulers of every dynasty, who protected and endowed them. Some of them were men of profound learning according to the standard of their time and they made Sukkur, as has elsewhere been said, a university in Sind. The most important families were the Masumi, Mirki, Razwi and Lakiari.

The Masumi Saiyids take their name from Mir Muhammad Masum, whose father came to Sind in the train of the Emperor Baber and settled at Sukkur, and who himself became a prince and a ruler among the people, wrote books and built the Minaret to his name which still stands sentinel over Sukkur. There are said to be about a hundred Masumi Saiyids now, male and female, living in and about Old Sukkur. They are Sunis. There are some also at Shikarpur and Sehwan.

The Mirki Saiyids are descended from Amir Mirak Shah Ba Yazid Hussaini, a native of Puran in Hirat, who came to Sind in A. H. 928 (A. D. 1521) with Mirza Shah Hussein Argun, son of Shah Beg Argun, who may have met him at the court of Baber. He was appointed Governor of Bukkur, but after a time left the post to his son and went to Kandahar, where he died. His son was the Saiyid Abdul Baki Purani whose tomb is mentioned below in the description of Sukkur. There are said to be about fifty male members of this family of Saiyids at the present day in the district, and many of them hold land.

Some of them are Sunis, but the majority are Shias. There are Mirki Saiyids also at Tatta descended from a brother of Amir Mirak Shah, who obtained a post of authority in that town.

The Razwi Saiyids trace their descent from Amir Muhammad Maki, who came to Sind in the year A. D. 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. They moved afterwards to Rohri, where many have remained, but they are found at several places also in the Hyderabad District. They are Shias. Several of those at Rohri and one at Bukkur are khairatdars drawing revenue from lands on *sanads* granted in the days of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The ancestor of the Lakiari Saiyids, Saidali Madani, immigrated according to one account from the Turkestan or Arabia in the ninth century and settled at Lakhi where his posterity remained and attained to wealth and influence, but a branch migrated to the Khairpur State of which a scion became the Pir of Kingri, whose story has already been told in connection with the Hurs in chapter 10 of the A Volume. The Present Pagaro Pir, Shah Murdan Shah enjoys the title of Shams-ul-ulma.

The number of Pathans in the district is considerable. They are chiefly settled in the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas. Their chief representative is Khan Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Shah Passand Khan of Kot Sultan. Others, who are patadars, are mentioned below. They are conspicuous for the interest which they take in horses and in horse-breeding.

Pensioners.

The following political pensioners of the ruling house of Khairpur are resident in the district.

1. Mir Fateh Khan walad Ali Hussein Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. He lives at Tando Aliabad in Rohri Taluka.

2. Mir Sohrab Khan walad Mir Rustam Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 1,300 per mensem. He lives at Januji in Rohri Taluka.

3. Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan Mir Shah Muhammad of Rabuja in the Rohri Taluka. Besides

a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem he has about 8,000 acres of land on reduced assessment for his lifetime.

There are many other political pensioners living in the district who draw sums of varying amounts.

Jagirdars. The following are jagirdars of the First Class and of the four great Talpur families.

1. Pir Vilait Shah walad Pir Ganj Bakhsh of Kadirpur in Ghotki Taluka. This family was settled in Uch in Bahawalpur territory and was held in great repute for sanctity. Some years after the conquest it was shown that they had been in possession of the jagir of Kadirpur certainly from the time of the Kalhoras. The jagir was therefore ranked as First Class and a sanad granted which secured to the Jagirdar and his lineal heirs male the whole of the deh of Kadirpur.

2. Mir Muhammad Khan walad Mir Ghulam Hyder-Khan. This Jagirdar belongs to one of the four great Talpur families. Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan, his great grandfather, was in fact a brother of the ruler of Khairpur, Mir Rustam, and a half brother of Mir Ali Murad. The latter on attaining power deprived him of several large jagirs, but on the resumption of the country from Mir Ali Murad in 1852 the Jagirdar was confirmed in all the lands of which he was found in actual possession, with the usual condition that on his death one-third should be resumed and the remainder regranted hereditarily and free of assessment. His holdings were found afterwards to be much larger than had at first been estimated, and the regrantable area was finally entered in his sanad at 84,807 bigahs. The land is in the Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Rohri Talukas, whilst he also possesses a small jagir at Vakro in the Jacobabad Taluka. The Jagirdar's residence is at Rohri.

3. Mir Mehar Hussein Khan walad Mir Muhammad Bakar Khan. This jagirdar is a second cousin of the last and his case is almost the same. His sanad secures him 13,300 bigahs in perpetuity in the Rohri Taluka.

Patadars. The patadars constitute a class of landed gentry which is peculiar to this district. The nature and origin of this form of

alienation of revenue has been explained in Chapter 9 of the A Volume. The Patadars were usually protegés of the Afghan rulers and therefore Afghans or Pathans themselves. Examples are: Khan Sahib Saifuldin Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan of Kot Sultan, and Khan Sahib Dur Muhammad walad Abdul Majid Barakzai of Garhi Yasin.

AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII, VIII and XIII.

CHAPTER V IN A VOLUME.

The variations in the area for which statistics are available (table 7) are due to the results of survey operations. The "other" shown under "not available for cultivation" consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands, and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, parade and camping grounds, etc.; (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas, etc. and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general character of the district has already been described. Extensive patches of salt land known as kalar are frequently met with especially in the northern portion. The desert portion of the Rohri Division, the Registan, is very extensive and is covered with sandhills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded. Cultivation there is precarious. The rest of the district is cultivated wherever water facilities exist for the purpose.

Soil and cultivation.

Shikarpur Division consists of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Sukkur.—The eastern boundary of this Taluka is formed by the river and is covered with forests. It was formerly subject to repeated floods from the Indus, but is now sufficiently protected by the bunds. Irrigation is carried on both from the river Indus and Government canals, the chief ones of which are the Sind and the Sukkur. About 95 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow and the rest by lift.

Shikarpur consists of a narrow tract of land divisible into three horizontal zones, the upper of which is irrigated by the Begari Canal, and the middle by the Choi canal and the lower by the Sind canal. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow. Large tracts to the west and north-west, including the Kot Sultan forests, are very imperfectly irrigated.

Garhi Yasin.—The northern portion, lying between Taluka Shikarpur and the Shikarpur-Garhi Khairo road, is comparatively high and dry, but the central and southern parts are fertile. The taluka is watered by the Sind and the Sukkur canals. About 86 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The Rohri Division consists of the talukas of Rohri, Ghotki and Pano Akil.

Rohri.—The Nara divides this Taluka into "Sind" and the Registan. The Sind portion is cultivated from the Nara Supply Channel and a few small canals, while the Registan entirely depends for its cultivation on rain. About 74 per cent. of the area irrigated by canals is under flow.

Ghotki.—The Taluka consists of a narrow tract of country situated along the course of the Indus. The general level of the ground is low and the whole taluka is traversed by depressions caused by the vagaries of the river. It is partly watered by the Government canals, Lundi, Mahesro and Dengro. The kachas are irrigated direct by the river and produce luxuriant wheat crops. Eighty-three per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Pano Akil.—Part of this taluka is a waste. The remainder is akin to Ghotki Taluka. It is watered by the Korai and Janib canals. About 80 per cent. of cultivation is under lift.

Mirpur Division consists of Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas.

Mirpur Mathelo.—Much of the land is composed of sandhills and desert. The country in former years was traversed by the Bahawalpur and Rahurki floods which came from Ubauro Taluka, but since they have been checked, the Mahi wah system of canals has been constructed and irrigates the taluka. Sixty-one per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro, like Mirpur Mathelo, was formerly fertilised by the two floods, but is now under systematic canal irrigation. The principal canals are the Mahi, Dahar, Maharo and Sehar. Only 35 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The soils of the three divisions do not differ from one another, since geologically the district is uniform. The main soils are :—

Kalrathi.—Suitable for rice crops.

Dasar.—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Latiari.—Suitable for wheat, chickling vetch and jambho.

Wariasi.—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Paki.—Suitable for all crops.

Principal Kharif Crops.

Juari.—Juari, the staple food crop of the District, is grown in every taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated. The names of the best known white sorts are. *Alakh, Kodiri, Baghdar, Janpuri* and *Sawiro* and of the red *Ratol* and *Turi*. Juari is being slowly supplanted by rice. The figures in table 7 show that the area cultivated in 1916 was smaller than that of 1891.

Rice.—Rice is chiefly grown in Garhi Yasin Taluka, though the area under it is steadily increasing in the other two talukas of the Shikarpur division. In the other two divisions conditions are not favourable for its cultivation. White varieties only are grown in the district, the most common sorts being Sugdasi and Sathria.

Bajri—Bajri is not so extensively grown as Juari and is not regarded as so valuable a crop, though its cultivation requires less water. It is largely cultivated in the sandy portions of Mirpur Taluka.

Sesame.—Sesame is grown in every taluka, but the area is inconsiderable.

Principal Rabi Crops.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown in every taluka either in lands submerged by the spill of the river or of a canal (*sailabi*), or on lands which have been given a flooding by wheel irrigation towards the end of the inundation (*bosi*). These methods are also supplemented by winter irrigation obtained by means of a wheel erected on a well (chahi irrigation), or on the river or lake (dhako irrigation). White varieties only are grown known as Thori, Gaj and Kahni.

Chickling Vetch is largely grown in Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur, Rohri and Ghotki Talukas. Elsewhere the area cultivated is small.

Gram is chiefly grown in the Shikarpur Division.

Rape and Jambho.—The area cultivated with Rape is not large in any taluka, but Jambho is grown to a considerable extent in Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Rohri and Mirpur.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco is small and is distributed in every taluka of the district.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany (A Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas. European vegetables of various kinds are grown during the cold season in the Municipal and Local Fund gardens.

Fruit Trees.—Fruit gardens are chiefly found at Shikarpur and Rohri. Mangoes, pomegranates, limes, plantains, figs and apples are common in the gardens of these towns. The date palm flourishes at Rohri and Sukkur and along the banks of the river.

IRRIGATION.

Tables IX and X.

CHAPTER VI OF A VOLUME.

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the Sukkur district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the A Volume may be consulted. Of the projects for improving the canals in the Rohri and Mirpur Divisions mentioned therein that in connection with the Mahi Wah is the only one that has been taken in hand. The work which is still in progress is estimated to cost nearly twelve lakhs of rupees. A branch of the Begari, known as the Choi, was completed in 1916, taking off at the sixth mile and irrigating the middle portion of Shikarpur taluka. It is nearly twenty-six miles in length and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,41,350.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF A VOLUME.

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the A Volume. The wages of labour are for the most part the same as in the adjoining Districts. Food grains are on the average as cheap as in other Districts, and the price of wheat and rice is as low as it is anywhere else in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF A VOLUME.

Trade.

Statistics of the trade of the district do not exist. The Railway returns are not compiled with reference to the revenue divisions of the country and traffic by road and the river is not registered at all, except in a limited degree in Municipal towns. But something may be learned of the movements of the principal commodities from both classes of returns. Sukkur situated on the Indus and at the junction of railways from four directions gathers up the trade of the country in a measure to which no other town in Sind except Karachi furnishes a parallel, and the railway returns show that wheat preponderates over every other commodity in its transactions. In the year 1915-16 no less than 32,719 tons of this grain were despatched from Sukkur, of which 18,034 went to Karachi. Of this amount less than 1,124 tons were imported by railway. The great bulk of the crop comes into the town either by the river or by road. Of that which comes by the former route it is impossible to say how much comes from outside Sind, *i.e.*, from Bahawalpur and the Punjab. In regard to the road-borne traffic it must be remembered that Sukkur is the natural market for Upper Sind, and that most of the wheat grown in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts finds its way to Sukkur where the Karachi wheat firms have their agencies. Timber is also exported from Sukkur, the railway accounting for 3,488 tons in 1915-16. No imports by rail are recorded. Here again the bulk comes in by river, *deodar* being floated down in large quantities from the Punjab. A considerable quantity is required in Sukkur itself for boat building. The imports and exports of other commodities more or less balance one another, with the exception of gur, a coarse form of country sugar, of which 6,786 tons were imported in 1915-16 and only 2,843 exported, and sugar, the imports and exports of which for the same year were respectively 2,912 and 238 tons. The differences represent the local consumption. The import of cotton is also in excess of the export. It will thus be seen that wheat is the mainstay of the Sukkur trade, and that so

long as river and road-transport can compete with the railway, the greater part of the wheat crop of the surrounding country must pass through the town.

The trade of Shikarpur, once much more important than that of Sukkur, has dwindled away. A very few camel caravans, bringing dried fruits, pass through the town. The local grain is despatched by rail, principally rice, of which 10,763 tons were sent away in the year 1915-16 and other grains to the extent of 36,952 tons. How much of this goes up to the Punjab, or down to Karachi, or disperses itself through Sind, is not recorded. To this day however Shikarpur keeps a hold on its old trade in silks and precious stones, especially the latter. No good reason can be assigned for this, except perhaps that the men who best understand the business are to be found in the town. It is certain that pearls from the Persian Gulf, rubies from Burma and other gems of all kinds are sold at Shikarpur and that their reputation for quality and cheapness is not undeserved.

Industries.

Little need be added here about the industries of the district beyond what has already been said in chapter 8 of the A Volume. There is a large up to date flour mill at Shikarpur, known as the Century Flour Mills. There are 33 other factories in the district, the bulk of which are engaged in rice husking. Oil pressing is carried on extensively at Garhi Yasin and at Bagarji near Sukkur.

A large Military Dairy was established at Ruk in 1910 for the purpose of supplying the Quetta garrison. It is divided into two parts, and comprises in all 1,355 acres.

Railways.

The communications of the district are good. The railway traverses it from Reti at one end to Madeji at the other, crossing the Indus from Rohri to Sukkur by the Lansdowne Bridge. The line from Ruk northwards passes through Shikarpur. The railway, the bridge and the navigation of the Indus have all been dealt with in the A Volume.

Roads.

The following are the principal main roads :—

(1) Trunk road on the left bank of the river Indus from Karachi to Multan, which enters the district at Pir Sabro a village

near the north-west boundary of the Rohri Taluka, situated at a distance of about 4 miles from Rohri.

(2) Another trunk road from Karachi to Multan on the right bank of the Indus, entering the district at Madeji at a distance of 26 miles from Sukkur, on the southern boundary of Garhi Yasin Taluka.

(3) Trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur which enters the district at the Begari Canal two and half miles north of Humayun village in Shikarpur Taluka.

The following are the stages on the first road :—

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
	Miles.		
From Pir Sabro to Rohri.		....	Pir Sabro a small village possessing no conveniences.
Rohri ..	4		Rohri, headquarters of Rohri Taluka, on the Indus contains a District Bungalow, Musafirkhana, Camping ground and sweet wells. The ruins of Aror lie 3 miles from the road to the east of Rohri.
Kasimpur ..	10	Crosses the Nara Supply Channel by a masonry bridge.	A small village on the Janiwah. Contains a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Kasimpur, Band from which Sangi Railway Station is 2 miles distant.
Pano Akil ...	8½	There are bridges over the canals that cross the road, but none over the Dhoros. The road is in parts sandy and heavy.	Headquarter town of Pano Akil Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow and sweet wells. Is near the Railway Station.
Dadloi ..	5		A small village about a mile west of Mahesar Railway Station. Possesses a Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Mahesar Canal and a mile further along the canal upstream is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Ghotki ..	11½		Headquarters of Ghotki Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow, Public Works Department Bungalow, and Musafirkhana, sweet wells, and a spacious and shady camping ground.
Sarhad ..	7½		Situated about half a mile north of the road. Has a

Stage.	Distance.	Character of Road.	Remarks.
	Miles.		
			Public Works Department Bungalow on the Lundi Canal.
Ubauro ..	20		Headquarter town of Ubauro Taluka, containing a District Bungalow, Musafirkhana and Camping ground.
Kamu Shahid ...	6½		A small village on the Sehar Canal. Two miles above this village along the Canal is a Public Works Department Bungalow.

From Kamu Shahid the road runs for about two miles eastwards in British territory and then enters the Bahawalpur State.

Branch roads run from Sarhad to Mirpur Mathelo (8 miles); and from Ubauro to Khairpur Daharki Railway Station (9 miles) and onwards to Reti (12 miles). The ruins of Vijnot lie about two miles to the south of Reti Railway station.

The trunk road on the right bank of the river passes through unimportant villages between Madeji and Sukkur. At Sukkur it crosses the river and joins the trunk road on the left bank.

The trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur passes the villages of Humayun and Kot Sultan and reaches Shikarpur (15½ miles). From Shikarpur it proceeds *viâ* Lakhi to Sukkur (24 miles).

Another important road from Shikarpur goes south-west to Garhi Yasin (8 miles) then to Drakhan (10 miles) and then to Ratodero in Larkana district (6 miles). Other roads from Shikarpur go west to Garhi Khairo, north-west to Jagan and to Jacobabad Taluka, north-east to the Begari Canal and to Thul Taluka, and east to Khanpur.

All the more important villages of the districts are connected by roads. Outside the large towns the roads are all unmetalled.

Ferries.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus at different places in the Rohri, Pano Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro Talukas. The rights to farm them are sold annually by auction, and the proceeds are credited to the local funds. The exact sites of the ferries vary with the changes in the course of the river.

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV, XVII-A and B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI-A and B.

CHAPTER IX OF A VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. They call for no comment, as the settlements are all normal ones. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head " other items " includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the A Volume and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the fresh water fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the A Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

JUSTICE.

Tables XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX and XXI.

CHAPTER X OF A VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

The following courts exist in the district for the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice. The jurisdiction of each is specified.

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of Session and District Court, Sukkur ..	Districts of Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.
Court of the Additional Sessions Judge and Joint Judge, Sukkur.	Do.
Court of the District Magistrate, Sukkur ..	Sukkur District.
" " Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur.	Shikarpur Division.
" " " " Rohri.	Rohri Division.
" " " " Mirpur	Mirpur Division.
" " City Magistrate, Sukkur ..	Sukkur Municipality.
" " " Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur Municipality.
" " Resident Magistrate, Rohri ..	Rohri Division.
Eight courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
" " of Head Munshis and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court Sukkur ...	The town and a portion of Sukkur Taluka.
" " " Rohri ...	Rohri and Mirpur Divisions.
" " " Shikarpur ...	The remaining portion of Sukkur Taluka, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Previous to 1913 the District and Sessions Judge also included the Larkana district in his jurisdiction. In that year a separate court for that district was created.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the first class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the City Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are in practice always so. The Mukhtiarkars are either Magistrates of the First or Second Class, and the Head Munshis are usually of the Third Class.

The number of Honorary Magistrates and their powers vary.

Registration.

There are eight registration sub-districts with offices at Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Ghotki, Pano Akil, Garhi Yasin, Ubauro and Mirpur Mathelo. The Registration sub-districts correspond therefore to the revenue talukas.

Jails.

There are in the district a District Prison at Sukkur, a special prison at Shikarpur, seven third class subsidiary Jails at every Taluka headquarters except Sukkur, and fifteen police lock-ups. The jail at Sukkur takes prisoners from the three Upper Sind districts and was opened in 1906. It has accommodation for 360 males and 20 females and occupies an area of 6 acres. Its cost was Rs. 2,74,843.

The district prison was previously at Shikarpur. This building is a somewhat picturesque structure, one account of its origin being that it was a fort built by the Afghans before Shikarpur came into the possession of the Talpurs. The walls were constructed on a curious plan and consisted of two slanting tiles of kacha bricks with a basement of about eight feet and the intervening space packed with loose sand. It was modified to suit the purpose of a prison in 1847 at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, but the chief characteristics of the original building have remained, though in the course of some extensions carried out in 1864, the south wall of the fort was broken down and thrown further back. As a District prison it became too small and was reported to be unhealthy. It was therefore closed when the new prison at Sukkur was ready. It was opened again in 1910 as a special prison for the reception of persons sentenced to not more than six months' imprisonment in the Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts. An excellent garden is attached to it.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII A and B and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI OF A VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The district local board is composed of 12 nominated and 11 elected members. The former includes the Collector who has always been appointed President, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and the Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals. The elected members consist of one delegate from each of the Taluka Boards, one from each of the Municipalities of Sukkur and Shikarpur and one from the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars).

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by land holders.	Elected by Municipalities.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Total.
Shikarpur ..	7	5	1	1	14
Sukkur ..	8	6	1	1	16
Garhi Yasin ...	8	6	1	1	16
Rohri ..	8	6	1	1	16
Ghotki ...	7	6	...	1	14
Pano Akil ...	7	6	..	1	14
Mirpur Mathelo ..	6	6	...	...	12
Ubauro ..	6	6	..	...	12

The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka has always been appointed president. This gives the board the right of electing their vice-president, which hitherto they have exercised by electing the Mukhtiarkar. The district local board appoints an Executive Committee of twelve members to carry on current business.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the boards. The district local board maintains Roads, Bridges, Dispensaries, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, Wells, Tanks and Schools.

The Board contributed in 1915-16 to the following institutions in which the District has some interest :—

	Rs.
Contributions towards Educational institutions ..	6,470
Belgaum Vaccine Institute	465

		Rs.
Grant to Municipal Dispensaries	.. ..	1,200
Lady Dufferin Hospital, Shikarpur	.. ..	1,000
Medical School, Hyderabad	.. ..	850
Nursing Fund, Sukkur	.. ..	600
Zenana Mission Hospital, Sukkur	.. ..	500
Lousie Lawrence Institute, Karachi	..	550
Lady Dufferin Hospital Fund, Shikarpur	.	5,000
District Nursing Association, Sukkur	..	550
Contribution towards Sanitary Committee	.	3,430
Contribution to the Jacobabad Horse Show.		250

The Board maintains three stallions for the purpose of improving the local breed of horses. The Government Army Remount Department in addition to these maintains in the District one horse and two donkeys stallions.

Municipalities.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind is sketched in chapter XI of the A Volume. Of the towns now in the Sukkur District 7 had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, *i. e.*, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Garhi Yasin, Ghotki, Ubauro and Khairpur Daharki. Under the new Act Shikarpur and Sukkur became " City Municipalities ", while Khairpur Daharki ceased to be a Municipality. In 1884 the privilege was taken away from Ubauro owing to the smallness of the town.

Sukkur, population 39,161. The elective principle was introduced into this Municipality in 1884 and half of the 30 councillors are now (1916) elected, the rest being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. The President has for some years been a non-official member. Since 1916 proposals have been under consideration for increasing the non-official element in the corporation. The income and expenditure of this and the other Municipalities in the District are given for the last twenty years in table XXVIII. The average income in Sukkur has been Rs. 3,02,193 and the average expenditure Rs. 2,81,705. A severe visitation of plague in 1897 had a disastrous effect on the Municipal finances, reducing the revenue while it entailed large expenditure of an unusual nature. The table shows that in the succeeding years the Municipality has not always succeeded in balancing its income and

expenditure. Its principal resource was up till 1915 octroi duties, the gross receipts from which amounted to nearly half the income; though about a third of this was lost by refunds on goods re-exported. In 1916 a terminal tax was provisionally introduced, and the receipts from it were in 1916-17 Rs. 92,531 as contrasted with the average income from Octroi Rs. 74,364. Another fruitful source of revenue is Bandar Fees which bring in about Rs. 31,994 a year. These are levied on goods landed or shipped at the wharf on the river from the Sukkur Canal Regulator bridge to No. I Municipal Pillar. The general rate is three pies a maund on the goods coming in and one pie on goods going out. Rents of lands and buildings, house tax and market and slaughter house fees are other considerable sources of revenue. The heaviest single item of expenditure is conservancy, and the next is education, of which however one-third is repaid by Government. The water works involve the Municipality in heavy expenditure. They are described in the account of Sukkur below. The other expenses are cost of administration, collection of revenue, drainage, repair and lighting of roads, maintenance of dispensaries, dak bungalows and serais, markets, slaughter houses, gardens and roadside trees, assistance to libraries, interest on loans, etc.

The Municipal area was surveyed in 1875-76 by Colonel G. A. Laughton under Bombay Act IV of 1868. The expenditure on the survey and settlement of claims, amounting to Rs. 40,183, was paid by the Municipality, in consideration of which Government transferred to it all unoccupied building sites within the city and its environs, reserving the right to resume any land that might afterwards be required for military or other purposes.

Shikarpur, population 54,641. In this Municipality half of the thirty councillors have been elected since 1884. The Assistant Collector of Shikarpur used up to 1916 to be nominated to the Presidency. Since then the Municipality has elected its own president. The gross revenue realised from octroi duties in Shikarpur is nearly as large as in Sukkur and constitutes about two-thirds of its whole income, but the refunds are quite insignificant by

comparison, so that the net revenue is greater. This furnishes an evidence of the disappearance of the great traffic which once used to pass through this town. Shikarpur also raises a large revenue from conservancy rates which has no equivalent in Sukkur, where there is no Halalcore cess. On the other hand the cost of administration and collection of revenue is less than half in Shikarpur of what it is in Sukkur. Hence the former is able to spend half as much again on conservancy and hospitals. Other sources of revenue are a wheel tax, tolls on ferries, pounds, rent and sale of lands, fees of markets and slaughter houses and stall rents. On the expenditure side the principal heads, besides those mentioned above are lighting, water supply, drainage, markets and slaughter houses, dak bungalows and serais (about Rs. 8,000 a year are expended on these) gardens and road side trees, support of the Veterinary Dispensary (about Rs. 24,000 a year) buildings, roads and education, towards which Government contributes one-third of the total amount spent. The Municipality has no debt.

In the remaining three Municipalities Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin the councillors, twelve in number are all at present (1916) nominated. The Assistant Collector of Rohri is President of the first two and the Assistant Collector of Shikarpur of the last. The population of these Municipalities at the census of 1911 was 11,286, 3,711 and 6,549 respectively. Table XXVIII shows their annual revenue and expenditure. The principal source of revenue in all is octroi dues, less refunds on goods re-exported, but they also recover something from a tax on vehicles and animals, a conservancy cess, pounds, market fees, etc. The revenue is expended on conservancy, buildings, roads, lighting, etc., and on schools (Government paying one-third) and dispensaries. In Rohri there is an Anglo-Vernacular school. Rohri has had some heavy expenditure in connection with the plague. The three Municipalities make contributions to the Local Funds for the services of Vaccinators and receive contributions from them for educational and medical purposes. They have no debt.

EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.
CHAPTER XII OF A VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as private. The primary schools described as public indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

Primary Education.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Local Board Schools.

The local board schools are all boys' schools and superior schools. About 44 per cent. of the number of pupils are Muhammadans and 55 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is generally free: no fees are charged in 85 per cent. of them and in the remainder a small fee ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas a month is charged. Even in the latter

schools there is a free list. Small boarding houses for the convenience of Muhammadan boys are attached to the schools at Madeji, Manghanwari and Mirpur.

Municipal Schools.

Of the thirty one Municipal schools seventeen are boys' day schools, two night schools and twelve girls' schools. The tuition in municipal primary schools is identical with that given in local board schools teaching up to the seventh standard. There are, however, two exceptions; one is the Sanskrit School and the other the Arabic School at Sukkur where elementary instruction in these languages is given. There are two night schools at Shikarpur: but they are not flourishing institutions. All the Municipalities charge school fees to boys, which usually range from 6 pies to 8 annas a month according to the standard taught, though on an average 33 per cent. of the pupils are taught free. No fee is charged in the girls' schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils is about 27 per cent. of the total.

Aided Schools.

There are 152 aided schools with 6,781 pupils in the District. Of these 8 with 849 pupils are primary. One with 47 pupils is a night school and the rest indigenous schools.

Indigenous Schools.

The indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly held in mosques and in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now for some years been in charge of these schools, and if conducted on approved lines they receive grants from Government.

Secondary Education.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards, of which the first three, known as the middle school course, lead the pupil by easy stages to the High school course standards IV to VII, in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which the students are prepared for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the departmental School Final examination.

Middle Schools. The number of these schools is four, a Municipal school and the New Academy at Rohri, the dharmi khalsa at Garhi Yasin and the new English school at Sukkur. The last one has been since 1913 under the control of the Sukkur Education Society of which the Collector is President.

European Schools. There is a European and Anglo-Indian School at Sukkur for boys and girls who are mostly the children of railway officers stationed in Sukkur. It was started in 1880 and is under the management of a Committee consisting principally of railway officers with the District Loco Superintendent as President.

High Schools. There are three high schools in the district, one at Sukkur under municipal control, two at Shikarpur, one Government and one private. The Sukkur school was originally a middle school and is said to have existed before 1859. The exact date of its origin is however not known. It is located on the Minaret road. It had 335 pupils on the rolls during 1915-1916. The teaching staff consists of a head master, 19 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. The expenditure of the school during 1915-16 was Rs. 19,848-10-6 of which Government contributed Rs. 5,322 and the rest was met from the fees realized and the Municipal funds. The rates of fees charged in the school are Re. 1 for the first three standards, Rs. 2 for the IV and V and Rs. 3 for the VI and VII standards. It has a branch also situated in old Sukkur which had 85 pupils on its rolls during 1915-16.

The Shikarpur High School was started in 1873 near the Municipal Office, but the accommodation proving insufficient a new building was erected in 1886 in camp on the old military ground near the railway station. In 1913 additional land on the same site was acquired for quarters for the head master and for a boarding house. The cost of the original buildings was Rs. 33,829 and was paid by Government. The Boarding house consists of two blocks each containing 15 rooms and accommodation for 60 boarders and was built at a cost of Rs. 16,900

of which Rs. 10,225 were subscribed privately and the balance was paid by Government. The school buildings consist of an Examination Hall, a Head Master's office, a Library, a Science Hall, ten class rooms, a masters' room and a record room. The class rooms provide accommodation for 385 pupils. The teaching staff consists of a head master, 14 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. The expenditure on salaries, contingencies, etc., in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 22,515 of which Rs. 7,420 were met from fees which are charged at the following rates, Rs. 1-8-0 a month for the first three standards, Rs. 2-8-0 for the IV and V and Rs. 4 for the VI and VII. The remainder was paid out of provincial funds. The number of boys on the roll of the school in March 1915 was 231. The boarding house is always full.

The Shikarpur Academy.—The school formerly was a middle school known as the Hopeful Academy, but in 1915 it was turned into a High School and the name changed to "Shikarpur Academy". The new buildings which were opened in the same year are a handsome pile and consist of a central hall with gallery, ten class rooms, a drawing hall, a laboratory down stairs and six class rooms upstairs. Mr. Wadhumal Verhomal who started the school in the year 1900 is the Manager of the school which belongs to a body known as the Shikarpur Education Society. There were 323 pupils on the rolls during 1915-16. The school receives an annual grant of Rs. 4,650 from Government and Rs. 1,200 from the Municipality. The expenditure during 1915-16 was Rs. 11,695 and the fees realized were Rs. 6,262. The rates of fees charged are Re. 1 for the first three standards, Rs. 2 for the IV and V and Rs. 3 for the VI and VII. The teaching staff consists of a Manager, a Head Master and 8 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. There is a Sindhi branch teaching up to the 4th standard working as a feeder to the school: it was started in 1905.

Technical School.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical School at Sukkur was started in 1894 and is under the management of a board with the Collector as President. It stands on the Minaret road near the Municipal High School and was constructed out of

provincial, Local Board, and private funds. The total cost was Rs. 15,039 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,929. There are three class rooms, two store rooms, an office room, a show room, and three workshops, and there is provision for the training of 75 students. The subjects taught are carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing. Elementary instruction in reading, writing and Arithmetic is also given. In March 1916 there were 51 students on the rolls of the school, of whom 17 were the sons of artizans and 10 of zamindars. The expenditure in 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 7,446 of which Rs. 1,619 were contributed by Government, Rs. 2,965 paid by the various Municipalities and Local Boards, and the rest from interest on investments and other sources. No fees are charged and in some cases scholarships are awarded to the pupils.

Sukkur Madressah.

The institution owes its origin to a desire on the part of the Muhammadans of Sukkur to promote the cause of education amongst their co-religionists. A board was formed in 1906 with the Collector as president to found a madressah. The funds collected were however not sufficient for the purpose: so in 1911 the building of a boarding house was taken in hand. One storey was constructed in that year at a cost of Rs. 17,236, and an upper storey was added in 1914 at a further cost of Rs. 6,750. The building stands in the Minaret road opposite to the High School, and has accommodation for over 50 boys. The boys attend either the High School or a vernacular school in the town. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,000.

There is a branch of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society at Sukkur, and it makes provision for elementary instruction.

Newspapers.

There are nine newspapers published in the district of which the *Sindhi*, the *Alhaq* and the *Sind Advocate* are the most important. The *Sindhi* is published in Sindhi, the *Alhaq* is bilingual and the *Advocate* is published in English. Their circulation is not very extensive. There are six printing presses, four at Sukkur and two at Shikarpur.

Libraries.

There is a station library at Sukkur of uncertain origin: it is said to have been in existence for fifty years. It is supported by subscriptions and a Municipal grant and is housed in a large room of the Municipal Town Hall. There is no separate reading room. It is open to every class of the community and contains about five thousand books. There are two libraries at Shikarpur, one at Rohri and one at Garhi Yasin. The Narayan Jagannath Library at Shikarpur has been in existence since 1873 at first under the name of the Friends' Society Reading Room and afterwards as the Narayan Jagannath Library to perpetuate the memory of a Deputy Educational Inspector who had taken a great interest in it. The building which it still occupies on the road leading to the railway station was erected in 1876 by subscriptions with aid from the Municipality and the Local Board. It contains about 1,100 volumes. The other three libraries are small and of no importance.

HEALTH.

Tables XXX-A and B, XXXI AND XXXII. CHAPTER XII OF A VOLUME.

Hospitals.

Sukkur Civil Hospital.—This hospital was opened in 1880, and consists of a series of single storied buildings on the hill to the north of the town overlooking the railway. It is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and besides the usual staff, there is a nursing staff under the control of a special committee. There are 15 wards with 89 beds, and separate accommodation is provided for Europeans. The number of patients treated during the year 1915 was 1,099 in-door and 7,135 out-door. The cost of maintenance for the same year was approximately Rs. 52,000 towards which contributions were made by the Municipality and by the North-Western Railway.

A civil hospital was in existence at Shikarpur from the early days of British rule until 1909, when it was transferred to the new district of Larkana.

Dispensaries.

There are 14 dispensaries in the district. Five are maintained by the local board, four are maintained by the Municipalities, two being at Shikarpur, one at Sukkur and one at Rohri respectively. Three are maintained by the railway. There are two female dispensaries at Sukkur, one the "Alexandra Female Hospital" which is under the control of the local branch of the Church Zenana Mission Society and the other a municipal dispensary.

Lady Dufferin Hospital.—A hospital known as the Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital was opened at Shikarpur in 1893. It contains three wards one of which is reserved for Europeans. It is in charge of a lady Doctor with an assistant surgeon and matron under her. The number of patients treated during the year 1915 was 37,280.

Eye hospital.

Thanks to the munificence of a Seth of the town, Seth Hiranand, an eye hospital is opened annually at Shikarpur for two or three months in the cold weather, and is attended by hundreds of patients.

Veterinary Dispensary.

A Veterinary dispensary was established at Shikarpur in 1893. It is maintained by the district local board with support from the Municipality and from Government. It is in charge of a Veterinary Graduate. In 1915, 248 inpatients and 1,917 outpatients were treated.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF A VOLUME.

The District has eight talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Headquarters.	No. of Tapas.	No. of Dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average Annual land Revenue.
							Rs.
Ubauro ..	Ubauro ..	12	93	27°48′ and 28°26′ North Latitude 69°36′ and 70°14′ East Longitude.	466	44,564	1,36,105
Mirpur Mathelo ..	Mirpur ..	12	90	27°19′ and 28°8′ North Latitude 69°13′ and 70°10′ East Longitude.	1,604	51,353	1,58,258
Pano Akil ..	Pano Akil ..	12	94	27°80′ and 28° North Latitude 69° and 69°15′ East Longitude.	390	45,261	1,41,832
Ghotki ..	Ghotki ..	14	87	27°40′ and 28°11′ North Latitude 69°15′ and 69°35′ East Longitude.	344	46,087	2,15,052
Rohri ..	Rohri ..	11	87	27°5′ and 27°55′ North Latitude 68°35′ and 69°48′ East Longitude.	1,635	87,942	1,18,300
Sukkur ..	Sukkur ..	14	57	27°41′ and 27°59′ North Latitude 68°38′ and 69°2′ East Longitude.	278	1,03,109	2,18,623
Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur ..	17	93	27°55′ and 28°10′ North Latitude 68°25′ and 69°9′ East Longitude.	489	1,19,614	2,70,327
Garhi Yasin ..	Garhi Yasin ..	19	99	27°42′ and 28°2′ North Latitude 68°15′ and 68°46′ East Longitude.	402	75,983	2,20,442

The district forms part of the old Shikarpur district created by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest. In 1851 the greater part of the territory resumed from Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was added to it, *i.e.*, the Shahbela, Chak, Saidabad, Ubauro and Mirpur Parganas, and the Alor, Bukkur and Bamburki tapas. The headquarters were at Shikarpur and remained there till 1883 when they were removed to Sukkur. In 1901 the Larkana and Mehar divisions comprising the Larkana, Ratodero, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Warah and Kakar talukas were separated to form part of the new district of Larkana and the designation of the Shikarpur district was at the same time changed to that of Sukkur district. In 1904 the mahal of Pano Akil was converted into a Taluka. Upto 1909 the Taluka of Garhi Yasin was known as that of Naushahro Abro, a village of no importance. The change of nomenclature was made in view of the fact that the Taluka headquarters were situated in the Municipal town of Garhi Yasin. The district is now divided into three divisions, the Shikarpur division comprising Shikarpur, Sukkur and Garhi Yasin talukas, the Rohri division comprising Rohri, Pano Akil and Ghotki talukas and the Mirpur division comprising the Mirpur-Mathelo and Ubauro talukas. Each is administered by an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who is also President of the Taluka Local Boards, and except in the case of Shikarpur and Sukkur, of the Municipalities in his charge. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Khairpur State.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Aror.

The ruins of the ancient Hindu town of Aror, or Alor, lie about five miles to the south-east of Rohri, near the Eastern Nara Supply Channel. At the time of the conquest of Sind by the Arabs under Muhammad Kasim in A. D. 711 Aror was the capital of Sind and the residence of King Dahar. The Arabs made their capital at Mansurah and Aror continued for more than two centuries as a Hindu town. It then disappeared. The legend of King Dalu Rai of Brahmanabad has been pressed into service to account for its fate, but there is little doubt that it gradually declined when the Indus ceased to flow past it about the middle of the eighth century. The name is written Al-Rur by some of the Arab geographers, and if the conjecture is right that the Al was the Arabic article and the name of the town was Rur, then it seems probable that the inhabitants removed to a new site on the new course of the river and carried the name with them which survives as Rohri. Some water no doubt remained for a long time in the old river bed and some habitations on its banks, since there are ruins of a mosque attributed to Alamgir (Aurangzeb), as well as the tombs of two Saiyids, Shakar Ganj Shah and Khatal-ud-din Shah, the former of whom is said to have been a contemporary and friend of Lal Shahbaz whose tomb is at Sehwan. There is an annual fair in his honour. The ruins occupy hilly ground over-looking the old bed of the river which is still quite traceable. Hindu bricks of the very large kind are found and after rain coins have been unearthed. They are barely recognizable as such and little appears to have been made of them. The road from Rohri passes over a bridge which was at one time assumed to be much older than it probably is. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey supposes that it may have been built about the same time as Alamgir's mosque. Two large stones, one of which bore a Persian inscription, were found in what appeared to be the bed of the river by Mr. B. B. Eastwick ("Allore and Rohri," journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, April 1843) which excited some interest; but it seems doubtful whether anything of the inscription has been deciphered correctly, except that Mir Muhammad Masum (who is

mentioned in the account of Sukkur) ordered it to be cut in the year A. H. 1002. Besides the Shakarganj fair there is a fair held annually in September in honour of Kalka Mata, and attended by Hindus. Nothing is known of its origin.

Garhi Yasin. Garhi Yasin, situated in 27° 54′ North Latitude and 68° 33′ East Longtitude, is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name. It is a Municipal town and had a population of 6,549 at the census of 1911. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a Police Station, district bungalow, Musafirkhana, School, Post Office and Dispensary. It is eight miles south-west of Shikarpur and carriages ply between the two places. The pressing of oil is carried on on an extensive scale in the town.

Ghotki. Ghotki, situated in 28° 1′ North Latitude and 69° 21′ East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Ghotki Taluka, is a Municipal town and had a population of 3,711 at the census of 1911. It is on the trunk road running from Rohri to Multan, has a station on the North-Western Railway, and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, District and Public Works Department bungalows, Dispensary, School, Post Office, Police Station and Musafirkhana. It was founded about 1747 by Pir Musan Shah whose Masjid is the most conspicuous building of the place. It is constructed of burnt bricks and is quadrangular in shape, being 113 feet long by 65 feet broad, with an extensive courtyard in front and is surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The interior is decorated with carved and painted wood work. This Masjid is one of the largest in Sind. Brass work, consisting of pipe bowls, boxes, rose water sprinklers, is a speciality of Ghotki. Wood carving and staining are also carried on here. Seven miles to the south-east lie the ruins of Mathelo, a fort and town said to have been founded by a Rajput named Amur about 1,400 years ago.

Hakrah. About two and a half miles from Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town known by this name. There is nothing to add to the description of it by Captain Kirky (quoted in the old

Gazetteer) who visited the spot in 1855 and wrote as follows :—

"In excavating the great Nara Canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork, and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone or of mingled stone and brick work and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick clay such as drinking cups, a Khuja, some water spouts and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood waters of the Indus which even now flow over the spot. Indeed its burial ground which according to the common custom in this part of Sind, was high up upon the rocky hills, is still uncovered. Hakrah was the name of the lost river (see A Volume, page 3) and it is interesting to find it clinging to a town which was perhaps lost about the same time."

Khairpur.

Khairpur (or Khairpur Mirs) founded about A. D. 1787 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur (see A Volume, page 117) has been ever since the official capital of the State. The following is the description of it given in the old Gazetteer forty years ago in the words of an account nearly forty years older, "Khairpur, the capital town of the territory belonging to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, Latitude 27°31′ North and Longitude 68°45′ East is seated on the Mirwan canal and situated about fifteen miles east of the river Indus. It is distant about 17 miles south from Rohri, the main road from which town to Hyderabad runs through Khairpur. The town which is irregularly built, consists of a large collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better description. It is very filthy and owing to the excessive heat of the place and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, is decidedly unhealthy. The place covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situated in the midst of the bazars, and presents little worthy of notice". After what

has been written about the recent progress of the Khairpur State in the A Volume it is scarcely necessary to say here that the above description is interesting chiefly by way of contrast. Apart from the effects of sanitation and good roads much has been done to beautify the capital of the State within the last twenty years, and it contains several buildings which are worthy of notice. The most conspicuous is the Faiz Mahal, a magnificent guest house situated in spacious grounds. There are also the high school with a boarding house attached, the Industrial school, the Giles Carpet Factory, a Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary and a new female hospital known as the Lady Willingdon Female Hospital. The lines of the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps are very extensive. The trade of the town is however unimportant though it has some reputation for its dyeing works. The population at the census on 1911 was 14,989.

Kot Diji.

Though Khairpur is the official capital of the Khairpur State, the chiefs, who have clung to their simple Baluchi habits and their dislike to sleeping in any building more substantial than a landhi, have generally preferred to make their residence at Kot Diji about fifteen miles south of it. This small town is not a place of interest, except for the fort from which it takes its name. It consists of a number of separate fortified heights, connected by a loop-holed curtain, and was no doubt regarded at one time as a place of great strength; but it has long been abandoned as a fortress and it is now utilized as the Central State Prison. The heights on which it stands are a spur of the Rohri range of hills which break up here and expand considerably at their southern extremity.

Mirpur Mathelo.

Mirpur Mathelo, lying in 28° 1′ North Latitude and 69° 35′ East Longitude, is the head-quarter station of the Taluka of the same name and is a small town which had a population of 1,759 at the census of 1911. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, district bungalow, Police Lines and Musafirkhana. It has a Railway Station. It is believed to have been founded by Mir Musu Khan Talpur about A. D. 1739.

Apart from its position as the headquarters of a taluka, the place is of no importance.

Pano Akil.

Pano Akil situated in 27° 51′ North Latitude and 69° 9′ East Longitude is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name and had a population of 2,033 at the census of 1911. It has a Railway Station and contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a bungalow, school and Police Lines.

Pir-jo-Goth.

Pir-jo-Goth twelve miles south of Rohri is situated in the Kingri Tapa of the Rohri Taluka, one of the enclaves of British territory in the Khairpur State. It is the residence of the *Pir Pagaro* (a turbaned pir) as he is commonly called, probably the most influential Pir in India, whose followers numbering over a lakh and scattered all over the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency include the Hurs. [An account of these will be found at page 444 of the A Volume.] The village contains two *masjids*, one being erected to the memory of Pir Aligohar Shah.

Rohri.

Rohri, or Lohri, 27° 41′ North Latitude 68° 56′ East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of that name is a Municipal town, which had a population of 11,286 at the census of 1911. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Sub-Judge's Court, Resident Magistrate's Court, Anglo-Vernacular and other schools, Police Lines, Dispensary and Municipal Office. It is a very important junction on the North-Western Railway and a large railway colony exists here. The town is situated on the left bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of lime stone interspersed with flints, which is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice forty feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation attains a height here of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the supply channel which runs into the Eastern Nara, described at page 323 of the A Volume. On the southern side the aspect of the whole place has been changed by the operations of the Railway Company, which has cleared a wide space for its yards by blasting the hills and filling

up the hollows, obtaining at the same time immense quantities of good stone. When seen from Sukkur or Bukkur the town of Rohri has a most striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four or five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded with balustrades and standing boldly up on the river bank. But when the interior of the town is reached, the pleasing impression is somewhat dissipated, for the streets are in several parts very narrow and also very steep and the air is in consequence close. The interest of the town, lies mainly in its antiquities. To begin its history at the beginning we should have to go back to the stone age, for it is evident, from the quantity of flint cores and flakes found in the river bed at Rohri and on the surrounding hills (proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1875, page 134) by Lieutenant Twemlow, R. E., and afterwards by Mr. John Tate, that neolithic man had at one time a flourishing settlement at this place. Dr. Blanford pronounced these cores to be more carefully formed than any previously found in India and so far superior to all ordinary forms of the same material that they rather resembled those of obsidian which are found in Mexico and some other places. There is a wide gap between Neolithic man and the Arab invasion of Sind, at the time of which there was almost certainly no town on the present site which was not then on the course of any river. But when the Indus changed its course and made a passage for itself through the hills between the present Rohri and Sukkur, the two towns probably grew simultaneously on its right and left banks respectively under the protection of the fortress which soon occupied Bukkur (see account of Sukkur). From a very early period Rohri acquired a sacred character, which was enhanced when the Saiyids who had settled in Bukkur were removed by Shahbeg Arghun and compensated with land and privileges at Rohri. Its history as a sacred place can be gathered from a description of its principal shrines and relics. Seventy-three years ago, according to Thornton, there were forty mosques in which prayers were still recited besides eighty in a ruinous condition. The first mosque in order of sanctity is a building about 25 feet square of mean appearance said to have been built about 1545 A.D. for the reception of the *Wah Mubarak*, a hair of the

beard of the Prophet. According to one of the several current stories this precious relic was brought to Sind by one Abd-el-Baki the son-in-law of Sheikh Nazamud-din a descendant of Abu Bakar who settled in Rohri and concealed it for some time until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bukkur. It is exhibited annually on the ninth day of *Zulhaj* the day on which at Mecca the principal ceremonies are celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage; but visitors may see it at other times. It is kept in a small, dark *adytum* out of which a minister brings it reverently and lays it on a carved bedstead on which two carpets have been spread. A green robed Saiyid superintendents, an attendant waves peacock's feathers over it, and the surrounding faithful cover their mouths and chant prayers or blessings in low tones. A dozen or more silken embroidered cloths are unfolded one after another, until an ark of gold, heavily jewelled is disclosed. It is a gift of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur. At this stage the operator covers his profane hand with a white silk handkerchief and then takes out of the little box a tube of gold about three inches long studded with fourteen rows of rubies, from the end of which projects the Holy Hair, about a quarter of an inch of a light coloured bristle. Its appearance is greeted with a murmur of profound reverence. As the box is being enfolded again in its many coverings, some of the by-standers offer their rosaries to be rubbed against it.

The next most important of the sacred buildings is the Jama Masjid erected about 1583 by one Fateh Khan an officer of the Emperor Akbar. It is a heavy three-domed structure of red brick ornamented with good glazed tiles. It is near the *Wah Mubarak.* The conspicuous *Idgah* for public prayers at the *Id* festivals with its three domes and connecting curtain was built in 1593 A. D. Of the other mosques, one is striking on account of its size and the fort-like enclosure in which it stands. This is the Masjid of Mir Yakub Ali Shah situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. It is almost in ruins, but still has a quantity of glazed tiles adhering to it. It was built in A. D. 1677.

On one of the little hills that rise out of the river bank on the south there is a level platform on which are many carved gravestones like those on the Makli Hills at Tatta, with chain ornament and panels of Arabic quotations from the Koran. The whole space between the graves is paved and a flight of steps leads up to the platform from the south side. Enamelled tiled work is freely used on these tombs, most of which are dated from 1018 to 1301 A. H., that is between 1609 and 1883 A. D. The principal grave is that of Mir Kasim one of the Sabzwari Saiyids dated 1018 A. H. This was probably the grave that sanctified the place, and a lamp post and lamp are placed in front of it still, and it gives the name of Than Kasim Shah to the hill. But a name by which it is more generally known is the hill of the seven Virgins from the building on the south side called Satbhain, which consists of a row of shallow rooms, connected by a long passage cut partly out of the rock and ornamented externally with coloured tiles. These cells are said to have been occupied by seven virgins, who had taken a vow never to look upon the face of man. Sir Richard Burton, however, maintains that this derivation is wrong, ignorant people having perverted *Sati-na-jo-Than* or seat of the Satis (*i. e.*, celibate women) into something which means seven.

Opposite Rohri is a small island of which about half an acre remains above water at the height of the inundation. This has been enclosed with a wall and contains a shrine to which Mussalmans and Hindus come together in thousands from all parts of Sind in March and April, the former to honour Khwaja Khizr and the latter Jind Pir. The Mussalman legend, the details of which vary in different accounts, is that a Delhi merchant by name Shah Hussein was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Mecca. On his arrival at the City of Aror, Dalurai the Hindu king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shah Hussein's daughter, demanded her in marriage; but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed a Hindu. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwaja Khizr, the Spirit

of the water, she was answered by the saint who directed her father to unloose the boat. As soon as this was done, the course of the Indus changed and the stream began to flow towards Rohri whither also the boat was carried off in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance Shah Hussein resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and in answer to his prayer he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bukkur; and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver.

The Hindu identify Khwaja Khizr as Jind Pir (properly Zinda Pir), *i. e.*, the living Pir who is no other than the incarnation of the river Indus, elsewhere called Uderolal, Darya Shah, etc., to whom they burn a light. The central building with the silver doors, be it tomb, temple or cenotaph, contains a niche which is the seat of the saint and above which a slab of stone clumsily built into the wall bears a Persian inscription which has been translated thus:

"When this Court was raised, be it known. That the waters of Khizr surrounded it; Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse."

The date is found from *the Court of the High One.* The last words, Dargah-i-Ali, give the date 341 which corresponds to A. D. 952. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey does not believe that the slab originally belonged to the present building which looks quite modern. But whether it did or not, the inscription on it, a cast of which has been examined at the British Museum, is undoubtedly ante-dated. Its style and characters can hardly belong to a much earlier date than the seventeenth century. To the south-west of the shrine is a ruined brick *masjid* with an inscription which gives the date 1011 (A.D. 1602). The best part of the whole congeries is the imposing gateway of the enclosure which is decorated with tile work, some of it old and good. The possession of the shrine had for long been a subject of contention between Hindus and Muhammadans. The matter was settled about twenty years ago when the Hindus abandoned their claim and

set up a shrine of their own to Jinda Pir on the Sukkur bank of the river.

Shikarpur.

Shikarpur, situated in 27° 57′ North Latitude and 68° 40′ East Longitude, is a municipal town with a population of 54,641 persons at the census of 1911. It has had a short but remarkable history. Founded in 1617 A. D. by the Daudpotras to celebrate a signal victory over the Mahars of Lakhi (A Volume, page 107) it continued for a century or more to be a bone of contention between the Daudpotras and Kalhoras, until Ahmed Shah Durani made it a part of the Sibi Province under an Afghan Governor. This arrangement was very favourable to the Afghan trade which came down the Bolan Pass, and Shikarpur soon attracted the Banias who have made it famous. They were not only traders, but farmers of revenue under the Afghans and by exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private according to Masson, they amassed immense wealth. Their standard of commercial integrity was so high that it gave their bills the value of cash in every part of India and Central and Western Asia from Astrakan to Calcutta. After the Talpurs got possession of Shikarpur in 1824, its trade suffered considerably from the political distractions in Afghanistan and from actual invasion; but ten years later the population was believed to be 30,000 and Postans reckoned it at 22,000 in 1841. Two-thirds were Mussalmans who were engaged in agriculture and handicrafts such as silk dyeing and weaving for which the town was famous. The Saiyids and Mullas numbered 433 and there were also about 1,000 Afghans. The Hindus were traders and possessed 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamels, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. After the British conquest Shikarpur was made the headquarters of a District and also a military station, and its population rapidly increased. But it was found to be insufferably hot and unhealthy. The troops were withdrawn in 1861. Apart from considerations of health the existence of a large garrison on the frontier at Jacobabad made their retention unnecessary. In 1883 the headquarters of the district were transferred to Sukkur, the name of the district was changed in 1901, and finally

with the removal of the prison in 1906 and of the Civil Hospital in 1909, the last traces of Shikarpur as the district headquarters disappeared. Sukkur had also for a long time been sucking away its trade, and when the railway was extended into Baluchistan, kafilas ceased to come down the Bolan in numbers and Shikarpur became superfluous. It is still a town of some commercial importance, but only because so many men who control the trade of Central Asia with India have their homes there and cling to the place. It still has some reputation for superior embroidery on silk and is considered the best place in Sind in which to buy pearls and gems.

Perhaps the best way to describe the vestiges of past prosperity of Shikarpur will be to take an account of it, as it was forty years ago from the old Gazetteer. "It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus in a country so low and level that by means of canals from that river, it is during the inundation season extensively flooded. The town is in fact only 194 feet above mean sea level. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing in return for culture and irrigation very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the City yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries and other fruits". "The chief public buildings in Shikarpur are the Collector's Office situated within an extensive enclosure (it is very large and commodious and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary supported by the Municipality, the Jail containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, besides a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building; a Municipal Hall, disbursing post office, travellers' bungalow, Anglo-Vernacular School, *serai* for Afghan *kafilas* and a dharamsala. The European quarter is situate to the east of the City and possesses several large bungalows surrounded by extensive gardens". "The old cantonments which were to the east of the City and not included in Municipal limits still remain and cover a large area but many of the bungalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition." The Gazetteer then quotes a description of the City as it was in 1841 by Captain

Postans. "It is an ill-built dirty town with its wall in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and apathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions". "The houses in Shikarpur are built of unburnt brick and are upper roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier *Shaukars* being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow confined and dirty in the extreme. The great bazar which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards running immediately through the centre of the City. It is in common with the bazars of all towns in Sind, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions by the stagnation of the air an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people and though there is little display of merchandise the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikarpur also of unburnt brick have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the City. They enclose a space of 3,800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikarpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the City reside outside, particularly the Mussalman and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable *Masjid* on the southern side, Shikarpur possesses no building of any importance". The Gazetteer goes on to describe the hollows filled with water and the mounds of rubbish that used to lie about the City and adds "Since the establishment however of the Municipality much has been done to remedy this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads lined on either side with large trees have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Gunj Market so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate of that name which is a continuation of the old bazar

is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the City. The great bazar has been roofed in by the Municipality and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking have been constructed at Municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks known as Saryar Khan's, Gillespie and the Hazari tanks ".

Most of the modern institutions of the town, *e.g.*, the schools, hospitals, etc., and its road and other communications have already been described in previous chapters. There is therefore little to add about its present appearance. The improvement in this respect has been continuous and fine gardens are to be seen everywhere. The banks of the Sind canal are lined with these, and in many of them spacious bungalows have been built. Two fairs are held annually at Lakhi Dar on this canal, one called " Naoroza " which lasts for nine days in July and the other called " Chaliho " in August. Few traces of the old cantonment remain. One is the European cemetery opened in 1851. Another, the old Collector's bungalow, has been converted into a Circuit House. The Horse Show which used to be held every year has lately been abandoned, since coming shortly after the Jacobabad Show it ceased to attract a sufficient number of entries.

Sukkur.

Sukkur, the headquarters town of the District, is situated in 27° 42′ North Latitude and 68° 54′ East Longitude and had a population of 35,294 at the census of 1911 of whom 13,253 were Mussalmans, 21,325 Hindus and 163 Christians. It consists of two towns, Old and New Sukkur, separated from one another by the railway embankment. New Sukkur is built about a cluster of low hills which are a continuation of the chain that runs from Rohri, on the opposite bank of the Indus, southward for nearly fifty miles. The island fortress of Bukkur in midstream between Sukkur and Rohri is a link of that chain. It appears that some time about the middle of the eighth century the Indus forsaking its old bed and leaving the ancient Hindu Capital of Aror to desolation cut a passage for itself through the range at this point; but the solid flinty mass of Bukkur resisted erosion and standing out of the rushing

waters at once became a strategic point of the utmost importance to the rulers of the surrounding country. How soon Bukkur became an island or for how long it stood out as a peninsular from the Sukkur shore is not known. But as the similarity of the two names implies, the physical connection of Bukkur and Sukkur must always have been very close. Even now the channel between the two is only a hundred yards wide and as late as 1903 it dried up for a short time in the cold season. Bukkur must have been fortified and garrisoned at a very early date, for Sheikh Abu Turab, the Arab whose tomb near Gujo in the Mirpur Sakro taluka of Karachi district is said to bear the date 171 A. H. (787 A. D.) is reported to have distinguished himself by taking it. It figures prominently in the subsequent history of Sind down to the time of the British conquest. Simultaneously with Bukkur, Sukkur must have grown up under its protection though as a mere appendage of Bukkur it did not attract the notice of history. But when Shah beg Arghun decided to make Bukkur his capital, he fortified it strongly and turned out the miscellaneous population who had settled in it. Among these were a number of Saiyids who proceeded to settle on both banks of the river. From that time both Sukkur and Rohri began to rise to importance. When all Sind west of the Indus came under Nadir Shah, Bukkur and Sukkur were included and no doubt shared in the prosperity that accrued to Shikarpur from the Afghan connection and the trade through the Bolan pass. The circumstances under which Sukkur came into the hands of the Talpurs are not known. This event must have happened between 1809 and 1824 in which year the Talpurs secured Shikarpur. In 1839 British troops were sent to Sukkur, Mir Rustom of Khairpur who had entered into a treaty to assist the British Army on its way through Sind to Afghanistan having allowed it to be used as a base. In 1842 the town together with Karachi, Tatta and Rohri were made over to the British Government in perpetuity.

A description of Sukkur at this time has been left by the Reverend T. N. Allen who accompanied a detachment of troops. He found almost every rock crowned with an officer's house built of sun-dried bricks and flat roofed

except where the centre was formed by the dome of a tomb. The best buildings were the shops of Parsi merchants and the houses of conductors in the Commissariat Department. "These" he remarks "are flourishing men if we may judge by the portliness of their persons or the gorgeous trappings of their wives and children as well as from their riding the best horses and inhabiting the most convenient houses of any persons at the station". Old Sukkur was little else than a heap of ruins though it began to show signs of reviving with the advent of the British Armies. The troops appeared to have been quartered principally in Bukkur which was full of the "tools and machinery of the ordnance workshops, forges and anvils, carpenters benches, lathes, etc., erected among the crumbling ruins". All this activity led to a great influx of banias and traders of every kind who opened shops along the bank of the river and when the annexation of Sind gave promise of being permanent, built themselves houses below the hills. Thus New Sukkur grew up. Barracks were built for the soldiers between Old and New Sukkur, but in 1845 a terrible form of "jungle" fever broke out among the 78th Highlanders just returned from the expedition to the Kachhi hills and five hundred men, women and children were carried off in about six weeks.

Sir Charles Napier thereupon abandoned Sukkur as a military station. As a mart it continued to prosper and was soon reported to have attracted all the trade of Shikarpur. It received a great impulse from the opening of the railway lines from Karachi to Kotri and from Multan to Lahore, for it then became the chief port of call between Kotri and Multan for the steamers of the Indus Flotilla. Before 1860 stone "ghats" had been built all along the shore to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods. The opening of the lines from Kotri to Sukkur and from Rohri to Khanpur completed in 1878, and the abolition of the Flotilla, however, reduced the importance of Sukkur to some extent, and with the opening of the Lansdowne Bridge in 1889 and the establishment of through railway communication between Sind and the Punjab, its importance still further diminished. It is, however, still next to Karachi, the biggest centre of trade

in Sind. In 1883 Sukkur became the headquarters of the District instead of Shikarpur, and since that time the public offices have been gradually transferred to it.

In appearance Sukkur is a place of contrasts. As seen from the railway station it resembles a vast quarry. The little plain in which the station stands with its sheds and sidings and other adjuncts is bounded by a semi-circle of lime stone hills quarried in many places and in none tinged with the faintest blush of colour, but crowned everywhere with dull grey quadrilateral edifices on the flat tops of which stand parallel rows of pillars bearing light roofs. Behind them the tall sugar-loaf tower of Mir Masum stands up against the sky. White roads giving off a strong glare slope up the faces of the hills to a plateau where the Civil station appears clean and trim, though frequently diversified with ruined tombs. A certain amount of vegetation is possible, thanks to the water works, and a few gardens are visible. As soon as the top of the ridge on the further side of this plateau is reached and one descends the other side, all the *primâ facie* repulsiveness of Sukkur is redeemed. The river nine hundred yards from bank to bank and fringed on the distant shore with miles of palm groves, the island fortress, the towering iron work of the Bridge strongly recalling the Forth bridge, and the many-storeyed houses of Rohri, piled one on another beyond it, make up a picture of striking beauty. The Sukkur foreshore of the river is all faced with stone piers, steps and bathing ghats at which cargo boats load and unload. Piles of indigo and hillocks of wheat lie in the shade of spreading banian trees and beyond them are the yards where country boats are built. The whole length of the bunder is one of steady activity. Behind the shops and warehouses which face the shore lies the new town curling round the hills with its high flat-topped houses packed close together. Beyond it on the western extremity of the town is the suburb of Adamshah, where the railway workshops are situated and a large railway colony is established.

Old Sukkur is beyond the railway a mile to the north-east and contains many substantial houses. Its most prominent feature is the blue dome of the tomb of Khair-ud-din.

The principal public buildings in Sukkur are the Collector's Kacheri, the District Court, the Prison, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, a large Travellers' bungalow, the Railway Institute, the Civil Hospital and several schools. Some account has already been given of the prison, hospital and schools. The English Church (St. Saviour's) which was completed in 1881 is very small, but sufficient for the requirements of the place. There is nothing of interest in it beyond a mural tablet to the memory of "David Ramsay, 6th son of Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, and late Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, Bengal N. I., who died March, 1839, during the expedition to Afghanistan, aged 27". The organ in this church is said to have been built by Mr. F. F. Robertson who superintended the erection of the Lansdowne Bridge. The Roman Catholic Church is a plain building. Its foundation was laid in 1885 and the cost (Rs. 5,000) was met by subscriptions and donations. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has had a station at Sukkur since 1888 and maintains some girls' schools and a female hospital known as the Alexandra Female Hospital. There is one Masonic Lodge in Sukkur known as the Sukkur Lodge. It occupies a building of its own between the Roman Catholic Church and the station. The Municipal Office stands on the ridge overlooking the river and contains the station library. This building was used as a signal station in the days of the Indus river Flotilla. The Municipality maintains three markets, two in New Sukkur and one in Old Sukkur and five small gardens.

The most conspicuous feature of the Municipal enterprise of the town is the water works. They were commenced in February 1894 and opened at the end of 1895. The source of supply is the Indus, but not directly. In order to escape the silt with which the river water is laden the supply is drawn from wells sunk in banks from which collecting galleries run out. The main well is sunk in the rock at the gorge where the Lansdowne Bridge crosses the river. As there are military objections to a building here, the pump houses had to be erected at a point two hundred feet lower down the river, with a 15-inch pipe connecting the two. This pipe is laid fourteen feet below

the low water level of the river and fills a Jack-well at the pump house from which the water is pumped up to reservoirs on the top of the high hill known as Edinburgh Castle. There are two masonry reservoirs and above them two iron tanks. The latter serves as a separate service for the houses on the hills, while the former supply the town through an extensive system of pipes. The works cost in the first instance Rs. 3,44,638, but in the following year it was necessary to spend a further sum of Rs. 29,096 in extending the galleries as the supply became deficient whenever the river was low. This had a good effect, but even now the supply could be improved with advantage and Government have approved a project for its improvement at a cost of four and a quarter lacs of rupees. The work however has not yet been taken in hand. Water supplied for purposes of trade, building, gardens, etc., may be charged for by measure, but the ordinary rate for the water supplied for domestic purposes depends on the gauge of the supply pipe, being Re. 1 a month for an half inch, Rs. 2 for a three-quarters and Rs. 4 for one inch pipe. Half as much again is charged for water supplied from the high service reservoir.

There are three antiquities of Sukkur deserving of mention, the tomb of Adam Shah, the tomb of Khair-ud-din and the Tower or Minaret of Mir Massun.

Tomb of Adam Shah.

The conspicuous white tomb of Adam Shah crowning a small hill to the west has no architectural attractions, but is historically interesting. Adam Shah was the first of the Kalhoras who rose to notoriety (see A Volume, page 109). He had contrived to get a Zamindari in the parganah of Chanduka (Larkana), but afterwards went to Multan where he gathered a great host of disciples and became a power. He was a turbulent character and getting into conflict with the ruler, was killed and so became a martyr. His disciples brought his body to Sukkur and buried it where the tomb is. The hill has been taken possession of by the military authorities and is not open to the public.

Tomb of Khair-ud-din.

The blue dome in Old Sukkur already mentioned is the tomb of Shah Khair-ud-din of whose life and doings there is a manuscript account in the possession of the

Kazi of Sukkur. He was born in the year 1492 A. D. and spent his youth in the study of religion at Bagdad. Afterwards he travelled and spent some time at Bulri in lower Sind, but finally he settled in Sukkur where he remained until his death. He became the founder of a spiritual dynasty, and one of his successors on the throne built him a mausoleum in the year A. D. 1760. The manuscript says that it was decorated with coloured tiles on the outside and white and green ones inside; but from a report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey it appears that much of the outside work at least was renovated less than forty years ago with tiles of very poor quality.

Tower of Mir Masum.

The most conspicuous object in Sukkur is the Minaret of Mir Masum. It was built by Mir Muhammad Masum, a famous Saiyid, Soldier and the author of the History of Sind (see A Volume, page 482) whom the Emperor Akbar appointed Nawab of Sukkur giving him large jagirs in the surrounding country. The monument is an unshapely, more or less conical, tower built of red bricks slightly off the perpendicular and surmounted by a dome to which an internal staircase worn very smooth gives access. It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 100 feet high, so that a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had from the top. It has been disfigured by an iron cage presumably for the protection of persons bent on committing suicide. An oblong stone over the door bears this inscription in Persian characters:—"The Minar of Nami (this was the *non-de-plume* assumed by Mir Masum) gives a view of the world". This spells 1002 which is equivalent to A. D. 1593, but the structure is said to have been completed fourteen years later by Mir Masum's son. Near the minaret are the tombs of the holy man and his father, family and disciples, under canopies resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writing and a domed octagon decorated internally with coloured tiles which Sir R. Burton calls a place for prayer meetings.

There are several other buildings associated with the name of Mir Masum. A mosque and rest house on the bank of the river below the new reservoir which have been fitted with doors and windows and turned into a residence, bear an inscription saying that he built them as a place of prayer and rest for Muslims and cursing anyone who should bury

a body within them. In Old Sukkur there is a *Jama Masjid* said to have been built by Saiyid Mir Safai, Mir Masum's father. Among the many ruins that lie scattered about, there are some that would be interesting if we knew more about them. On the plain lying south-west of the Collector's bungalow there is a group of which the principal is called the tomb of Mir Abdul Baki Purani. In two of these there are still large blocks of tile work which according to the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey differs entirely both in design and combination of tints from that which is seen on the Makli hills or elsewhere in Sind.

Bukkur.

The position of Bukkur has already been described. It is a rock of lime stone oval in shape, eight hundred yards long by three hundred wide and about twenty-five feet in height. Its insular position made it a place of considerable importance, and the power that was at the time in the ascendant always secured its possession. It has been held by the Moghul Emperors, the Kalhoras, the Afghans and the Talpurs. In 1839 Mir Khan handed it over to the British. In this connection an apocryphal story is commonly told, to which Sir R. Burton has helped to give currency. His words may be quoted. " It came into our hands by a peculiar exercise of diplomatic head work. In a separate treaty dated December 24th, 1838, with the Talpur Amirs of Khairpur a significant clause had been introduced by those crafty barbarians, stipulating that the gentlemen with white faces should not appropriate to themselves any of the forts on either side of the Indus. Thereupon the " British Talleyrand " (Sir Charles Napier) conscientiously remarking, it is curious how cunning people outwit themselves, laid violent hands on Bukkur, considering it neutral ground *in, not on,* the River." The treaty referred to expressly provides that if the Governor General in time of war should wish to occupy the fortress of Bukkur as a depôt for treasure and munitions, the Amir shall not object to it, and it was followed by an exceedingly friendly letter from Lord Auckland to the Mir of Khairpur assuring him that the plain meaning and purpose of the words was that the British should avail themselves of the fort of Bukkur " only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present." It was in this way that the British were in occupation of

Bukkur at the time of the battle of Miani. Afterwards an enormous amount of money was spent on the place. Sir R. Burton says that the fortifications were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as a refuge for the destitute in the days of the mutiny. It is certain that an Arsenal and barracks were built there. The former was abandoned and the latter converted for some time into a jail and later abandoned as such.

Upstream, above Bukkur is the famous shrine of Khwaja Khizr which has already been described. To the west of it are two small islets called Sadh Belo and Din Belo. The former is the seat of a Hindu hereditary Sadhu who daily feeds fifty followers "in turbans of their own hair". Burton says that he came after the British conquest. He is held in the highest respect throughout Sind.

Ubauro.

Ubauro, 28° 10′ North Latitude and 39° 46′ East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Ubauro Taluka. It is a small town and had a population of 2,428 persons at the census of 1911. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Lines, Musafirkhana, school and dispensary. There is an ancient masjid said to have been erected by one Sheikh Muhammad as early as H. 960 (A. D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period having been founded, it is supposed, about A. D. 987, by an ancestor of Sheikh Muhammad.

Vijnot.

Five miles south of Reti station, in the Ubauro Taluka, there is a mass of ruins standing in a barren plain, which is known by the name of Vijnot. Little is known about the history of the place, but enough has been found in the ruins to prove that it was an important Hindu town and to justify the expectation that it would repay investigation. During the construction of the Indus valley railway these ruins were resorted to as a quarry for ballast, and about 15,000 cubic feet of brick work are estimated to have been removed for the purpose. The workmen employed found many valuables; one man was found with $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of gold in rough ingots. Coins, beads, broken pottery and other things were collected, similar to those found among the ruins of Brahmanabad.

TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in acres.	Number of: Towns.	Number of: Villages.	Population in 1911: Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.	Rural.	Number of occupied houses.	No. of persons per square mile.	Population in 1901: Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ubauro ..	299,917	..	95	44,564	24,433	20,131	..	44,564	9,268	95	43,098	24,017	19,081
Mirpur Mathelo ..	1,026,331	..	89	51,353	28,293	23,060	..	51,353	11,329	32	49,991	27,003	22,988
Pano Akil ..	249,626	..	94	45,261	24,838	20,423	..	45,261	7,953	116	22,766	12,427	10,339
Ghotki ..	220,061	1	90	46,087	25,309	20,778	3,711	42,376	9,600	134	49,253	26,550	22,703
Rohri ..	1,046,044	1	87	87,942	47,633	40,309	11,286	76,656	17,014	54	85,089	45,491	39,598
Sukkur ..	171,372	1	63	103,109	57,903	45,206	39,161	63,948	21,538	385	94,015	51,459	42,556
Shikarpur ..	313,095	1	93	119,614	64,231	55,383	54,641	64,973	22,478	244	108,097	57,234	50,863
Garhi Yasin ..	257,630	1	100	75,983	40,291	35,692	6,549	69,434	13,347	189	71,036	37,666	33,370
Total ..	3,584,076 or 5600·12 sq. miles.	5	711	573,913	312,931	260,982	115,348	458,565	112,527	1,025	523,345	281,847	241,498

Note.—The figures in columns 2 to 4 are those shown in the census of 1911.

TABLE

RAIN

Part A—By

Month.	Rain									
	Normal mean.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In.cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 32	0 50	0 2	..	..	0 3	0 14	..	0 4	0 50
February ..	0 32	0 40	0 30	..	..	0 1	0 39	..	..	0 5
March ..	0 35	0 32	..	..	0 18	0 3	9	..	0 6	1 57
April ..	0 19	..	0 47	..	..	0 44	0 15	..	0 32	..
May ..	0 09	0 13	..	0 3	0 7	0 1	0 4	1 32	0 15	..
June ..	0 10	..	0 7	..	..	..	..	2 64	..	..
July ..	1 00	0 18	1 25	..	..	..	0 80	..	2 49	..
August ..	1 55	1 51	3 48	..	..	0 73	..	0 38	..	..
September ..	0 18	..	0 6	..	..	..	..	0 43	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 12	..	..	..	..	0 7	..	..	..	..
December ..	0 18	..	0 53	..	..	0 46	..	..	..	0 15
Total ..	4 40	3 04	6 18	0 3	0 25	1 78	1 61	4 77	3 06	2 27

* Average for over 40 years.

Part B—By

Sukkur ..	2 67	3 4	6 18	0 3	0 25	1 78	1 61	4 77	3 6	2 27
Shikarpur ..	3 14	3 7	5 1	1 90	1 10	2 59	2 95	4 35	2 28	2 55
Garhi Yasin ..	3 21	6 38	4 15	1 36	0 81	4 7	2 14	4 63	4 67	1 79
Rohri ..	2 68	2 69	6 14	0 13	0 17	1 60	1 78	3 20	3 24	2 66
Ghotki ..	2 94	3 65	6 11	0 89	1 5	2 87	1 27	2 91	2 42	1 97
Mirpur Mathelo ..	3 4	2 22	7 79	2 28	1 97	1 59	2 85	3 96	1 68	2 8
Ubauro ..	3 47	2 94	6 40	1 79	1 92	2 41	0 75	4 96	3 67	2 25
Pano Akil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.

FALL.

months (at Sukkur).

fall.

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
In.cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 55	..	0 4	1 34	0 2	1 0	0 6	0 53	..	..	0 1
0 44	1 75	0 52	..	..	..	..	..	0 28	0 50	..
0 10	0 66	0 12	..	0 2	..	0 54	..	0 18	..	0 98
..	..	0 56	0 2	0 22	..	..	0 8	..	..	0 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	0 45	..	0 5	0 72	..	..	..	0 19	..
..	..	0 5	0 71	0 87	0 76	0 18	1 52	0 99	2 26	..
..	3 44	1 5	1 20	..	0 4	..	2 60	0 44	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7	0 35	0 40
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	0 7	..
0 6	..	..	..	0 18	..	..	..	1 17	0 1	..
1 15	5 85	2 79	3 27	1 36	2 52	0 80	4 73	3 19	3 38	1 44

talukas.

1 15	5 85	2 79	3 27	1 36	2 52	0 80	4 73	3 19	3 38	1 44
1 0	7 44	4 39	4 65	0 78	2 95	1 8	0 83	7 20	4 41	2 24
0 85	6 29	6 30	4 73	0 85	3 66	1 3	0 23	5 25	3 14	1 89
1 4	6 2	2 80	3 3	1 84	2 22	0 60	5 50	4 16	3 50	1 33
1 23	6 81	4 20	2 95	2 1	4 14	0 78	3 51	4 52	1 74	3 68
1 51	6 93	3 35	5 7	2 58	3 14	1 41	3 15	5 41	5 39	2 68
1 26	5 22	5 57	6 85	1 86	5 28	1 9	1 35	4 52	6 36	3 2
..	5 49	2 78	5 80	2 27	2 47	0 52	3 54	4 39	3 90	1 35

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURE (AT SUKKUR).

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	74	50	113	76	111	83	92	55
1897 ..	75	49	113	85	109	80	88	70
1898 ..	80	60	114	83	111	84	90	64
1899 ..	73	41	117	88	113	90	105	84
1900 ..	86	70	118	92	120	94	108	86
1901 ..	92	69	124	90	122	96	104	79
1902 ..	97	68	122	94	120	94	105	76
1903 ..	94	63	121	92	122	97	94	60
1904 ..	73	50	113	84	113	81	94	57
1905 ..	72	28	114	82	112	80	95	56
1906 ..	78	40	110	78	Not available.			
1907 ..	Not available.				108	86	90	68
1908 ..	72	54	118	82	108	84	88	62
1909 ..	75	51	117	85	117	84	92	67
1910 ..	73	51	113	82	109	81	100	62
1911 ..	73	48	112	85	110	88	91	61
1912 ..	77	60	112	90	117	90	93	60
1913 ..	82	60	117	88	115	87	104	67
1914 ..	85	60	121	92	117	87	96	72
1915 ..	84	56	118	86	116	88	98	66

TABLE IV.

POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Garhi Yasin ..	4,808	5,541	5,959	6,554	6,549	2,560	2,965	3,011	3,377	3,210	2,248	2,576	2,948	3,177	3,339
Ghotki ..	3,689	2,949	3,243	3,821	3,711	2,140	1,586	1,830	2,058	2,081	1,549	1,363	1,413	1,763	1,630
Rohri ..	8,580	10,224	8,786	9,537	11,286	4,502	5,361	4,324	4,775	6,222	4,078	4,863	4,462	4,762	5,064
Shikarpur ..	38,107	42,496	42,004	49,491	54,641	19,254	22,889	21,154	25,735	29,112	18,853	19,607	20,850	23,756	25,529
Sukkur ..	13,318	27,389	29,302	31,316	39,161	8,294	17,151	18,315	18,469	23,841	5,024	10,238	10,987	12,847	15,320
Total ..	68,502	88,599	89,294	100,719	115,348	36,750	49,952	48,634	54,414	64,466	31,752	38,647	40,660	46,305	50,882

TABLE V.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS 1911).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education. Number of persons.	
	Hindu.	Mussalman.	Christian.	Others.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ubauro ..	7,543	37,003	4	14	1,425	32
Mirpur Mathelo ..	9,359	41,773	..	221	1,620	41
Pano Akil ..	8,432	36,650	1	178	1,207	8
Ghotki ..	8,488	37,237	10	348	1,085	42
Rohri ..	23,229	63,886	18	809	4,233	561
Sukkur ..	38,713	62,292	490	1,614	9,375	1,413
Shikarpur ..	43,557	75,778	48	231	8,921	660
Garhi Yasin ..	15,710	60,052	14	207	3,396	104
Total ..	155,031	414,671	585	3,626	31,262	2,861

TABLE VI.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1911).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.								District Total.
	Ubauro.	Mirpur Mathelo.	Pano Akil	Ghotki.	Rohri.	Sukkur.	Shikarpur.	Garhi Yasin.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDU ..	7,543	9,359	8,432	8,488	23,229	38,713	43,557	15,710	155,031
Vani— ..	6,906	9,118	7,911	8,192	21,667	35,833	40,284	14,627	144,538
Lohana ..	4,725	5,663	6,656	6,485	18,219	31,756	34,512	13,847	121,863
Others ..	2,181	3,455	1,255	1,707	3,448	4,077	5,722	780	22,675
Minor and unspecified.	637	241	521	296	1,562	2,880	3,273	1,083	10,493
MUSSALMAN ..	37,003	41,773	36,650	37,237	63,886	62,292	75,778	60,052	414,671
Arab ..	1,235	765	2,551	1,945	3,925	4,196	5,216	4,030	23,863
Baluchi— ..	7,345	18,814	5,545	5,284	8,264	4,158	12,152	6,472	68,034
Jatoi ..	3,572	756	3,412	912	1,121	542	5,902	2,412	18,629
Others ..	3,773	18,058	2,133	4,372	7,143	3,616	6,250	4,060	49,405
Sindhi— ..	27,083	19,661	24,950	24,744	43,023	42,963	48,695	41,975	273,094
Mahar ..	203	..	3,757	3,655	442	9,922	747	727	19,453
Sama ..	24,365	17,940	17,174	13,931	36,377	24,036	39,953	33,797	207,573
Sumra ..	1,285	733	1,017	1,406	1,120	3,350	3,160	3,215	15,286
Muhana ..	731	598	665	1,829	2,978	2,684	817	2,363	12,665
Others ..	499	390	2,337	3,923	2,106	2,971	4,018	1,873	18,117
Minor and unspecified.	1,340	2,533	3,604	5,264	8,674	10,975	9,715	7,575	49,680

TABLE VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.	1,333,671	3,406,479	3,462,790	3,574,238	3,584,289
Not available for cultivation ..	61,917	909,925	1,433,200	1,655,555	1,659,986
A. Forest lands ..	} 61,917	{ 261,842	255,703	254,652	252,594
B. Other ..		648,083	1,177,497	1,400,903	1,407,392
Available for cultivation ..	1,271,754	2,496,554	2,029,590	1,918,683	1,924,303
A. Unoccupied ..	830,146	1,807,071	1,060,321	843,457	868,401
B. Occupied ..	441,608	689,483	969,269	1,075,226	1,055,902
(1) Current fallows ..	233,028	298,932	518,427	598,792	685,485
(2) Net area cropped during the year.	208,580	390,551	450,842	476,434	370,417
(A) Irrigated— ..	208,575	389,519	450,731	476,434	370,046
By canals ..	103,100	173,125	343,826	323,282	290,885
By wells ..	3,862	1,975	3,775	9,814	19,694
Direct from river ..	101,613	214,419	103,130	143,338	59,467
(B) On rainfall ..	5	1,032	111	..	371
Crops.					
Cereals ..	188,907	353,287	388,596	418,428	324,176
Juari ..	49,610	88,044	175,333	132,648	88,885
Bajri ..	1,851	6,559	12,133	13.586	28,881
Paddy ..	47,819	49,935	51,344	84,397	81,252
Wheat ..	85,466	205,044	147,097	185,118	122,794
Simko ..	1,666	2,406	1,683	1,411	988
Other cereals ..	2,495	1,299	1,006	1,268	1,381
Pulses ..	14,908	26,391	42,004	77,051	62,195
Gram ..	4,697	4,598	11,200	32,935	37,334
Chickling vetch ..	9,658	21,184	28,704	43,342	24,315
Other pulses ..	553	609	2,100	774	546
Tobacco ..	2,991	1,318	2,064	2,338	2,741
Sugarcane ..	432	376	319	337	233
Oil-seeds (not forest) ..	1,934	27,323	34,034	21,362	13,929
Sesame ..	1,161	5,842	14,365	3,967	1,494
Rape ..	613	5,308	3,004	4,886	3,999
Jamba ..	160	16,172	16,651	12,509	8,416
Other oil-seeds ..	..	1	14	..	20
Fibres ..	6,704	6,269	2,819	2,841	1,236
Cotton ..	6,700	6,262	2,802	2,831	1,218
Other fibres	4	7	17	10	18
Orchard and garden produce ..	4,229	8,135	10,508	10,292	9,259
Condiments and spices ..	..	938	1,234	723	849
Dyes (not forest) ..	516	1,758	2,838	1,874	618
Indigo ..	516	1,631	2,692	1,716	330
Other dyes ..	..	127	146	158	288
Starches ..	..	44	56	71	19
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco.	196	132	49	..	36
Miscellaneous	2,439	325	555	1,206	696
Total crop ..	223,256	426,296	485,075	536,523	415,987
Less area twice-cropped ..	14,676	35,745	34,234	60,089	45,570
Actual area cropped ..	208,580	390,551	450,842	476,434	370,417

TABLE VIII.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1892-93.	1900-01.	1905-06.	1909-10.	1915-16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle—						
Plough cattle ..	Not available.	102,185 (Plough cattle and Bulls for breeding purposes)	87,972	90,777	96,321	89,430
Bulls for breeding purposes			822	983	726	923
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes		*48,304	3,650	1,325	1,901	634
Milch cattle ..		130,142	119,514	123,562	138,248	120,714
Young stock ..		..	50,458	55,498	70,289	61,202
Total cattle ..		280,631	262,416	272,145	307,485	272,903
Others—						
Horses and ponies ..		†11,368	12,200	10,090	10,950	7,148
Sheep ..		23,683	19,572	21,616	30,523	28,151
Goats ..		117,719	105,437	99,461	100,791	105,954
Camels ..		8,901	5,340	4,498	3,856	3,570
Mules ..		..	51	106	57	87
Donkeys ..		12,156	9,992	8,022	8,877	7,028
Total ..		173,827	152,592	143,793	155,054	152,497
Ploughs ..		Not recorded.	39,005	42,567	44,789	41,050
Carts ..		Do.	13,125	14,468	16,570	15,316

* Includes young stock.

† Includes mules.

Note.—The first year for which such details are available is 1892-93.

TABLE IX.

SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Ubauro ..	891	598
Mirpur Mathelo ..	787	484
Pano Akil ..	1,136	525
Ghotki ..	1,132	602
Rohri ..	519	705
Sukkur ..	862	666
Shikarpur	737	809
Garhi Yasin ..	900	877
Toal for the district ..	6,964	5,216

TABLE X.

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1915-16.	1870-1871. Area irrigated.	1870-1871. Receipts.	1870-1871. Expenditure.	1880-1881. Area irrigated.	1880-1881. Receipts.	1880-1881. Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Mahi canal ..	11,63,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Begari canal* ..	24,50,687	1,21,384	2,15,999	33,632	82,452	1,15,367	64,490	1,44,053
3. Sukkur canal* ..	14,26,250	52,928	1,23,486	7,750	59,221	99,880	50,985	87,199
4. Ghar canal* ..	5,79,259	83,457	1,62,630	68,454	2,20,573	4,68,267	53,571	2,53,114
5. Nara supply channel †	Separately not available, but included in Eastern Nara canal (*Vide* Table X, Thar and Parkar district.)	4,014	4,287	Separately not available.	283	3,617	2,136	9,202
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Canals in Rohri ..		76,002	1,66,146	17,930	37,814	88,084	29,047	66,762
2. Sind canal‡ ..		48,488	1,21,439	5,813	46,269	1,06,330	24,296	66,527
3. Rajib canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chhiti canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Garang canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Bunds in Rohri ..		5,543	15,420	5,181	3,400	7,340	25,120	..
2. Sukkur-Begari bund ..		..	..	..	756	1,997	45,716	..
3. Kasimpur bund ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghar bunds § ..		4,073	5,290	6.388	..	..	26,239	..

* The figures are for the whole canal which

† The figures are for the whole canal which

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which

§ The figures are for the Ghar bunds situated

X.

Works.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	80,063	106,970	64,650	56,961	1,35,948	62,666
2,65,773	81,372	285,550	5,62,514	1,05,387	2,73,730	5,55,490	2,21,043	3,09,049	6,26,870	1,45,393
2,14,323	37,437	99,569	2,67,757	66,251	1,29,846	2,18,219	55,815	1,05,390	2,66,479	1,09,521
7,13,475	1,68,994	274,689	7,79,759	1,84,250	3,65,423	8,07,106	2,91,416	2,99,316	8,68,284	2,47,805
21,755	4,381	9,826	16,369	5,286	12,346	23,203	15,607	8,813	Not available.	12,829
1,67,947	69,811	116,531	2,76,433	46,385	67,288	188,188	36,861	45,413		
1,79,722	36,350	99,284	2,92,533	1,22,631	86,795	289,435	1,08,820	98,107		
..	..	10,686	36,833	8,806	9,193	37,048	4,622	10,898	5,16,007	1,64,009
..	..	12,433	43,107	3,382	10,938	40,742	6,953	12,979		
..	..	6,087	20,946	8,383	6,930	22,613	4,201	8,508		
30	4,351	..	7	2,001	1,131	3,877	29,590	126		
384	35,946	9,562	34,689	1,50,322	9,232	23,308	2,93,667	10,295	23,776	1,62,043
..	..	4,018	9,540	3,952	2,257	6,970	8,588	667		
213	52,954	5,363	14,796	46,572	574	323	8,230	657	2,671	11,581

irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.
irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts.
rigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.
in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE XI.

Takavi advances and Collections.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections.	Advances.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ..	22,974	5,575	4,354	2,253
1896-97 ..	22,270	10,275	6,080	4,777
1897-98 ..	4,300	12,903	..	5,380
1898-99 ..	52,656	11,794	6,476	1,535
1899-1900 ..	84,821	18,212	14,006	5,026
1900-1901 ..	12,625	27,952	22,801	9,609
1901-1902 ..	85,495	26,626	30,089	16,024
1902-1903 ..	1,24,806	26,118	27,698	15,316
1903-1904 ..	91,066	54,626	48,925	45,418
1904-1905 ..	1,04,458	45,143	35,489	27,507
1905-1906 ..	85,949	73,308	25,395	46,932
1906-1907 ..	66,546	75,341	24,206	30,624
1907-1908 ..	63,320	76,367	29,914	23,954
1908-1909 ..	56,050	82,560	32,076	30,943
1909-1910 ..	65,525	81,939	28,401	36,802
1910-1911 ..	67,749	74,270	40,994	35,764
1911-1912 ..	60,869	50,165	42,205	18,987
1912-1913 ..	71,265	55,844	32,273	31,762
1913-1914 ..	68,834	74,807	18,647	49,128
1914-1915 ..	51,886	78,766	31,891	48,130
1915-1916 ..	31,343	83,307	15,959	22,050

TABLE XII.

Prices in seers (80 tolas) per rupee and wages (at Sukkur).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer.	Syce or horse-keeper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1896 ..		Not	availab	le.			Re. 1 *per diem.*	Re. 1 *per diem.*	Annas 5 *per diem.*	Rs. 10 *per mensum.*
1897 ..		Not	availab	le.						
1898 ..	12	9	21	23	14	12				
1899 ..	15	9	23	27	18	12				
1900 ..	12	9	10	12	11	12				
1901 ..	10	10	22	24	9	12				
1902 ..	14	14	17	18	16	11				
1903 ..	14	13	19	20	16	12				
1904 ..	14	14	25	24	21	14				
1905 ..	14	13	16	17	20	18				
1906 ..	13	10	16	20	16	18	1	1	0—6	11
1907 ..	13	8	19	17	15	20	1	1	0—8	12
1908 ..	10	6	12	12	10	21	1—4	1—4	0—8	12
1909 ..	9	8	15	14	13	22	1—4	1—4	0—8	12
1910 ..	11	8	14	14	16	22	1—4	1—4	0—8	12
1911 ..	12	8	14	13	16	22	1—4	1—4	0—8	12
1912 ..	10	7	10	10	13	22	1—4	1—4	0—8	12
1913 ..	11	7	13	11	13	22	1—8	1—8	0—8	12
1914 ..	10	6	12	11	11	22	1—8	1—8	0—8	12
1915	8	6	11	11	10	21	1—8	1—8	0—8	12

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages which differ from those contained in published statements are taken from a report specially compiled by the Mukhtiarkar of Sukkur. The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII.

FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 20 years.

TABLE XIV.

FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m . A	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved ..	240 357	508 120	482 273	410 9	416 523
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	240 357	508 120	482 273	410 9	416 523
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—					
(1) Timber ..	6,382	15,438	13,714	14,416	19,987
(2) Firewood ..	1,63,149	2,28,663	68,556	63,692	83,171
(3) Grazing ..	9,506	18,804	11,888	11,870	11,091
(4) Babul pods ..	510	2,343	1,174	433	890
(5) Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products ..	14,274	21,733	8,575	12,278	15,870
3. Receipts ..	1,93,821	2,86,981	1,03,907	1,02,689	1,31,009
4. Expenditure ..	1,45,128	1,64,190	39,515	50,220	59,803
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	10,631	2,045	33,129	246	5,812
6. Area closed to grazing ..	10,621	2,045	33,129	33,396	20,956

Note 1.—The figures for 1880-81, 1890-91, 1900-01, are for the old Shikarpur district, which included the 7 talukas of Nasirabad, Mehar, Kakar, Larkana, Labdaria, Ratodero and Kambar, which now belong to the Larkana district.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV.

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Taluka.	Previous settlement.					Current (Irrigational) settlement showing rates									
								Kharif.					Rabi.		
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Gardens	Rice.	Other flow.	Lift.	Lift aided by flow.	Lift.	Sailabi.	Bosi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ubauro ..	Diffused ..	1871-72 to 1885-86.	31889	66,177	2 1	1886-87 ..	1	3 8	3 8	3 0	2 8	3 0	3 12	3 4	3 4
Mirpur Mathelo ..	Do. ..	1870-71 to 1885-86.	42910	84,157	1 15	1886-87 ..	3	3 8 3 0	3 8 3 0	3 0 2 8	2 8 2 0	3 0 2 8	3 12 3 4	3 4 2 12	3 4 2 12
Pano Akil ..		Formed in 1904-05.					3	4 2 3 0	4 2 3 0	3 8 2 8	3 0 2 0	3 8 3 0	4 0 3 10	3 8 2 12	3 8 2 12
Ghotki ..	Irrigational ..	1885-86 to 1895-96.	62024	2,03,880	3 5	1896-97 ..	2	4 0 3 8	4 0 3 8	3 8 3 0	3 0 2 8	3 8 3 0	4 0 ..	3 8 ..	3 8 ..
Rohri ..	Revised ..	1892-93 to 1901-02.	38386	1,15,104	3 0	1902-03 ..	5	6 8 3 4	5 0 3 4	4 4 2 8	3 8 1 12	3 14 2 2	4 8 2 12	4 0 2 8	4 0 2 8
Sukkur ..	Irrigational ..	1899-00 to 1912-13.	45333	1,79,328	3 15	1913-14 ..	3	6 8 4 4	5 12 4 14	4 6 3 14	3 8 3 0	3 12 3 4	4 8 4 0	4 4 3 12	4 4 3 12
Shikarpur ..	Do. ..	1885-86 to 1897-98.	52417	1,55,902	3 0	1898-99 ..	3	4 8 3 6	4 8 3 6	3 12 2 12	3 8 2 8	3 12 2 12	4 4 3 12	3 12 3 0	3 12 3 0
Garhi Yasin ..	Do. ..	1899-00 to 1912-13.	65408	2,31,246	3 9	1913-14 ..	4	4 8 3 0	5 2 3 8	3 12 2 8	3 0 2 0	3 4 2 2	4 4 3 0	3 12 2 8	3 12 2 8

TABLE XV.

per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Taluka.	Sailabi aided by lift.	Bosi aided by lift.	Barani. Kharif.	Barani. Rabi.	River kacha. Kharif and peshras.	River kacha. Rabi. Wheat and barley.	River kacha. Rabi. Other crops.	River kacha. Rabi. Land sown but not ploughed.	River kacha. Rabi. Simko crop.	Others. Babul groves (huris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Ubauro ..	3 12	3 12	1 8	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	1 4	37,404	1,12,750	3 0
Mirpur Mathelo ..	3 12 3 4	3 12 3 4	1 8 ..	2 0 ..		No river kachas.				1 4 0 12	52,486	1,47,003	2 13
Pano Akil ..	4 4 3 4	4 4 3 4	1 8 ..	2 0 ..			Do.			1 0 0 12	25,525	77,896	3 1
Ghotki ..	4 4 ..	4 4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	2 8 ..	1 8 ..	0 8 ..	.. ..	63,104	2,10,885	3 5
Rohri ..	4 12 3 4	4 12 3 4	1 0 ..	1 8 ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	2 8 ..	1 8 ..	0 8 ..	1 8 0 14	36,868	1,16,022	3 2
Sukkur ..	4 12 4 4	4 12 4 4	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	2 12 ..	1 8 ..	0 8 ..	.. ..	51,815	2,19,845	4 4
Shikarpur ..	4 8 4 0	4 8 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	2 8 ..	1 8 ..	0 8 ..	.. ..	69,034	2,16,232	3 2
Garhi Yasin ..	4 8 3 4	4 8 3 4	.. ..	.. ..	3 0 ..	3 0 ..	2 8 ..	1 8 ..	0 8 ..	.. ..	69,298	2,69,282	3 14

TABLE XVI.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	71	27	25
2. Murder ..	19	3	2
3. Culpable homicide ..	1	2	1
4. Rape ..	..	..	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt.	80	115	81
6. Dacoity and robbery ..	10	5	11
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	330	297	289
8. Other offences under the I. P. C. ..	246	246	222
9. Bad livelihood ..	109	97	70
10. Police ..	106	115	125
11. Salt Law ..	7	1	3
12. Excise ..	..	..	..
13. Forest ..	67	101	76
14. Stamps ..	1	1	..
15. Municipal ..	455	249	414
16. Other offences ..	900	624	804
Total ..	2,492	1,883	2,123

TABLE XVII.

WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
Original.			
Persons tried by—			
Subordinate Magistrates ..	2,246	1,866	1,592
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates.	4,438	3,684	3,309
Court of Session ..	86	89	93
Total ..	6,770	5,639	4,994
Appellate.			
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	182	149	102
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	163	156	140
Total ..	345	305	242
Revisional.			
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.	25	42	14
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session.	5	8	16
Total ..	30	50	30
Grand total ..	7,145	5,994	5,266

TABLE XVIII.

Civil Justice.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judge's Court.						
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1913 ..	2,462	697	3,159	26	73	99	8,09,009	13,76,500	101	2
1914 ..	2,025	669	2,694	12	89	101	8,21,093	12,00,653	150	11
1915 ..	2,620	695	3,315	10	90	100	8,37,956	17,79,418	106	14

TABLE XIX.

Registration.

Year.	Registration offices.	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extraordinary fees and fines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ..	14	9,086	42,21,927	20,417	225	492	20,997	12,461
1897-98 ..	14	8,496	39,70,565	19,445	200	425	19,962	11,961
1898-99 ..	14	9,410	47,76,572	21,923	262	495	22,524	13,310
1899-1900 ..	15	10,306	47,88,001	22,705	290	583	23,390	13,960
1900-1901 ..	15	9,931	46,99,156	21,838	273	627	22,602	14,207
1901-1902 ..	8	3,541	22,29,605	9,215	109	274	9,582	6,287
1902 ..	8	3,753	30,38,841	9,184	109	244	9,532	6,646
1903 ..	8	3,620	17,98,703	8,174	95	177	8,461	6,284
1904 ..	8	3,399	17,98,899	8,219	107	209	8,528	6,123
1905 ..	8	3,369	18,79,930	12,802	106	302	13,104	1,337
1906 ..	8	3,392	21,83,381	13,308	115	362	13,670	1,333
1907 ..	8	3,718	28,69,671	15,936	95	302	16,238	1,616
1908 ..	8	4,418	31,73,897	18,720	148	547	19,267	1,693
1909 ..	8	5,990	38,75,795	21,787	144	466	22,254	1,682
1910 ..	8	6,296	38,11,507	20,937	114	364	21,303	1,632
1911 ..	8	7,886	28,95,606	26,519	168	667	27,186	2,201
1912 ..	9	9,790	57,92,959	30,785	130	484	31,269	2,397
1913 ..	9	8,541	47,78,116	26,527	147	645	27,172	2,394
1914 ..	9	7,915	43,68,705	24,707	131	452	25,160	2,252
1915 ..	9	6,998	52,44,478	22,435	125	402	22,839	2,078

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Shikarpur district as previously formed, *i. e.*, inclusive of the 7 talukas since transferred to Larkana district. The figures for the last 5 years are for the Sukkur district as newly formed.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 4 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years, for financial years. Figures for January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1915.

Police station.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra Guards. Officers.	Extra Guards. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sukkur town ..	2	9	60	337	408	1	6*
Adurtakyo (taluka Sukkur) ..	..	1	4	18	23		
Chak (taluka Sukkur) ..	..	1	2	7	10		
Lakhi (taluka Sukkur) ..	..	1	2	9	12		
Shikarpur town ..	2	5	20	128	155		
Kot Sultan (Shikarpur taluka) ..	..	1	3	9	13		
Redo (Shikarpur taluka) ..	..	1	2	7	10		
Rohri town ..	1	1	3	31	36		
Kandhra (Rohri taluka) ..	..	1	2	7	10		
Dubar (Rohri taluka) ..	..	1	2	8	11		
Salephut (Rohri taluka) ..	..	1	5	14	20		
Pirjo goth (Rohri taluka) ..	..	..	2	6	8		
Garhi Yasin ..	..	1	4	22	27		
Gaheja (taluka Garhi Yasin) ..	..	1	6	15	22		
Pano Akil ..	..	1	3	14	18		
Sultanpur (Pano Akil taluka) ..	..	1	3	6	10		
Mirpur Mathelo ..	1	1	5	24	31		
Khanpur (Mirpur Mathelo taluka) ..	..	1	5	11	17		
Ghotki ..	..	1	7	24	32		
Ubauro ..	..	1	12	30	43		
Total ..	6	31	152	727	916	1	6

* Guard for the Bank of Bombay at Sukkur.

Summary for the district.

1. At 12 Police stations† ..	..	11	25	80	116		
2. At 35 out-posts ..	..	..	28	75	103		
3. At district head-quarter ..	2	9	29	138	178	1	6
4. At taluka head-quarters	4	11	36	246	297		
5. Reserve ..	..	..	34	188	222		
6. Total in the district — Armed ..	..	..	52	276	328		
6. Total in the district — Unarmed ..	6	31	66	358	461		
6. Total in the district — Mounted ..	..	..	34	93	127		
6. Total in the district — Total ..	6	31	152	727	916	1	6
7. Sanctioned strength ..	6	31	152	727	916	1	6

† Exclusive of Police Stations at District and taluka Headquarters.

TABLE XXI.

JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in																			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
* Sukkur district Prison.	360	26	386	542	461	510	491	613	498	503	495	415	539	465	356	352	390	458	446	426	454	426	449
† Shikarpur Special Prison.	230	20	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	107	137	201	158	166	171
‡ 3rd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	114	79	193	109	116	93	75	42	13	29	26	33	40	16	18	17	20	34	28	38	16	15	19
Total ..	704	125	829	651	577	603	566	655	511	532	521	448	579	481	374	369	410	599	611	665	628	607	639

* Removed from Shikarpur to Sukkur in 1906.

† Opened in 1910.

‡ Inclusive of the talukas transferred to the Larkana district since 1901. Information in regard to Lockups for the years 1906 to 1909 has not been incorporated as the records for those years have been destroyed.

TABLE XXII-A.

Revenue details.

Head of revenue realised.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue * ..	29,29,787	23,34,089	28,68,980	31,73,104	26,36,729	29,37,407	26,43,614	10,66,264	8,66,013	13,28,900	20,81,543
Stamps * ..	2,48,532	2,59,764	2,64,330	2,98,207	3,16,756	2,81,791	2,56,347	1,90,690	1,81,237	1,72,499	1,62,840
Income tax * ..	97,413	1,00,548	1,06,953	1,11,684	1,18,491	1,18,379	71,258	70,848	54,784	48,736	63,003
Excise * ..	1,22,130	1,28,487	1,43,977	1,35,266	1,37,086	1,38,798	1,53,126	87,926	88,590	1,30,762	1,54,766
Local fund † ..	4,84,565	4,18,342	4,60,734	4,76,471	4,31,819	4,41,430	4,54,011	1,95,908	1,71,824	2,41,957	2,47,389
Other sources ‡ ..	2,95,749	2,67,021	2,85,880	3,25,749	3,12,637	3,11,289	2,88,090	3,12,745	2,29,743	2,41,871	2,35,318
Total ..	41,78,176	35,08,251	41,30,854	45,20,481	39,53,518	42,29,094	38,66,446	19,24,381	15,92,191	21,64,725	29,44,859

Head of revenue realised.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue * ..	26,73,995	28,80,257	27,35,075	30,01,330	26,42,002	24,66,723	16,90,626	12,04,224	13,36,393	16,57,667
Stamps * ..	1,63,724	1,80,797	1,99,252	1,97,685	2,10,939	2,25,426	2,16,880	2,20,290	2,12,000	2,18,692
Income tax * ..	54,454	64,188	60,215	68,033	68,888	84,391	67,247	73,146	85,891	86,965
Excise * ..	1,87,261	2,32,451	2,24,855	2,52,100	3,33,832	3,59,401	3,23,827	2,76,420	2,70,875	3,10,368
Local fund † ..	3,25,963	3,48,900	3,37,198	3,72,642	3,49,606	3,49,121	2,26,736	2,27,370	2,53,331	2,65,032
Other sources ‡ ..	2,60,897	2,67,380	2,81,732	2,61,261	2,07,373	2,18,743	2,10,821	2,53,669	2,47,636	2,36,305
Total ..	36,66,294	39,73,973	38,38,327	41,53,051	38,12,640	37,03,805	27,36,137	22,55,119	24,06,116	27,75,029

* The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district. The figures under stamps include those for Upper Sind Frontier district also, as separate figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Talukas.	Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income-tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur ..	2,30,650	88,027	26,890	2,01,188	28,345	8,009	5,83,109
Shikarpur ..	2,77,763	81,745	24,370	1,06,831	12,885	10,682	5,14,276
Garhi Yasin ..	2,65,391	3,684	2,272	10,588	12,761	9,524	3,04,220
Rohri ..	1,02,399	..	14,727	13,118	5,218	5,102	1,40,564
Ghotki ..	1,10,170	2,651	1,034	1,476	2,700	4,822	1,22,853
Pano Akil ..	1,06,734	1,733	1,039	949	2,888	5,568	1,18,911
Mirpur ..	1,18,956	1,955	3,081	1,121	3,446	4,351	1,32,910
Ubauro ..	79,558	1,840	1,317	1,184	4,359	3,918	92,176
Total ..	12,91,621	1,81,635	74,730	3,36,455	72,602	51,976	20,09,019

TABLE XXIII.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—										
1. Arrears ..	8,812	7,699	8,436	25,188	35,599	29,576	43,587	1,18,495	1,20,228	1,44,384
2. Current ..	8,33,366	13,00,823	17,02,722	11,65,642	11,64,326	14,55,183	13,86,789	8,84,668	14,72,639	12,22,773
3. Total ..	8,42,178	13,08,522	17,11,158	11,90,830	11,99,925	14,84,759	14,30,376	10,03,163	15,92,867	13,67,157
2. Deductions—										
1. Remissions ..	22,681	4,977	15,033	10,302	1,54,950	7,795	60,065	51,116	14,826	37,150
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off.	551	69	286	638	2,682	1,664	191	10,495	4,681	5,837
3. Total ..	23,202	5,046	15,319	10,940	1,57,632	9,459	60,256	61,611	19,507	42,987
3. Net demand—										
1. Arrears ..	8,261	7,630	8,150	24,550	32,917	27,912	43,396	1,08,000	1,15,547	1,38,547
2. Current ..	8,10,685	12,95,846	16,87,689	11,55,340	10,09,376	14,47,388	13,26,724	8,33,552	14,57,813	11,85,623
3. Total ..	8,18,946	13,03,476	16,95,839	11,79,890	10,42,293	14,75,300	13,70,120	9,41,552	15,73,360	13,24,170
4. Collections—										
1. Arrears ..	1,114	664	3,647	16,473	15,835	10,296	15,064	41,530	52,543	51,188
2. Current ..	8,10,133	12,94,376	16,67,004	11,27,818	9,96,883	14,21,417	12,36,560	7,79,795	13,76,433	10,75,719
3. Total ..	8,11,247	12,95,040	16,70,651	11,44,291	10,12,718	14,31,713	12,51,624	8,21,325	14,28,976	11,26,907
5. Balance—										
1. Arrears ..	7,147	6,966	4,503	8,077	17,082	17,616	28,332	66,470	63,004	87,359
2. Current ..	552	1,470	20,685	27,522	12,493	25,971	90,164	53,757	81,380	1,09,905
3. Total ..	7,699	8,436	25,188	35,599	29,575	43,587	1,18,496	1,20,227	1,44,384	1,97,264

Particulars.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—											
1. Arrears ..	1,97,264	1,07,447	1,17,999	89,294	91,500	67,922	55,387	56,199	51,905	35,437	28,052
2. Current ..	15,34,145	17,04,247	15,18,713	17,71,334	13,93,422	16,10,937	10,26,880	12,09,319	13,05,058	16,90,999	13,06,788
3. Total ..	17,31,409	18,11,694	16,36,712	18,60,628	14,84,922	16,78,859	10,82,267	12,65,518	13,56,963	17,26,436	13,34,840
2. Deductions—											
1. Remissions ..	23,733	12,422	42,323	11,165	13,645	17,581	1,26,033	80,103	25,229	28,878	18,238
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off.	54,500	13,964	9,936	4,406	12,771	6,657	8,769	10,395	3,740	3,580	969
3. Total ..	78,233	26,386	52,259	15,571	26,416	24,238	1,34,802	90,498	28,969	32,458	19,207
3. Net demand—											
1. Arrears ..	42,763	93,483	1,08,063	84,888	78,729	61,265	46,618	45,804	48,165	31,857	27,083
2. Current ..	15,10,413	16,91,825	14,76,390	17,60,169	13,70,777	15,93,356	9,00,847	11,29,216	12,79,829	16,62,121	12,88,550
3. Total ..	16,53,176	17,85,308	15,84,453	18,45,057	14,58,506	16,54,621	9,47,465	11,75,020	13,27,994	16,93,978	13,15,633
4. Collections—											
1. Arrears ..	69,590	36,326	61,183	44,868	42,518	36,302	15,266	21,530	25,365	12,776	11,337
2. Current ..	14,76,139	16,30,983	14,33,976	17,08,690	13,48,506	15,62,932	8,76,092	11,01,585	12,67,192	16,53,150	12,80,284
3. Total ..	15,45,729	16,67,309	14,95,159	17,53,558	13,91,024	15,99,234	8,91,358	11,23,115	12,92,557	16,65,926	12,91,621
5. Balance—											
1. Arrears ..	73,173	57,157	46,880	40,020	36,211	24,962	31,352	24,274	22,799	19,082	15,746
2. Current ..	34,274	60,842	42,414	51,479	31,271	30,425	24,755	27,631	12,638	8,970	8,266
3. Total ..	1,07,447	1,17,999	89,294	91,499	67,482	55,387	56,107	51,905	35,437	28,052	24,012

TABLE XXIV.

EXCISE.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported ..	1. License fees ..	2,906	2,905	1,709	1,697	2,099	2,019	2,009	1,302	2,006	2,022
B. Country spirit and fermented liquor.	1. Still-head duty ..	1,51,394	1,54,340	1,63,128	1,60,454	1,66,501	1,68,962	80,296	58,489	76,165	87,185
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	6,081	6,301	6,476	6,413	6,496	6,806	4,054	2,727	4,126	4,268
	Total ..	1,57,475	1,60,641	1,69,604	1,66,867	1,72,997	1,75,768	84,350	61,216	80,291	91,453
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	39,590	41,011	43,505	20,873	21,537	20,862	22,990	10,453	14,276	13,824
	2. License fees ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gain on sale proceeds ..	..	..	..	†6,332	†5,609	†6,455	6,588	*25,576	3,248	5,643
	Total ..	39,590	41,011	43,505	†27,205	†27,146	†27,317	29,578	*36,029	17,524	19,467
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	..	..	..	..	180	44	24,989	20,675	27,961	49,874
	2. License fees ..	90,000	94,000	90,100	80,500	85,100	93,200	25,924	19,477	29,081	26,369
	Total ..	90,000	94,000	90,100	80,500	85,280	93,244	50,913	40,152	57,042	76,243
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	9	5	30	93	64	3	2	91	122	2
	2. Opium ..	1,863	1,861	1,870	1,872	1,872	1,854	10	696	1,049	1,045
	Total ..	1,872	1,866	1,900	1,965	1,936	1,857	12	787	1,171	1,047
	Total gross revenue ..	2,91,843	3,00,423	3,06,818	†2,78,234	†2,89,458	†3,00,205	1,66,862	*1,39,486	1,58,034	1,90,232

* For the whole of Sind. † Includes Upper Sind Frontier.

Note 1.—The Figures for 1895-96 to 1900-1901 are for the old Shikarpur district, inclusive of the 7 talukas transferred to Larkana district in 1901.

Note 2.—The Figures for first 7 years are for revenue years, those of 1902-1903 for the 8 months ending March 1903, and the rest for financial years.

TABLE XXIV.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported ..	1. License fees ..	2,025	2,018	2,142	2,178	2,257	2,254	2,226	2,226	3,141	2,339	2,291
B. Country spirit and fermented liquor.	1. Still-head duty ..	94,968	1,07,074	1,27,653	1,20,853	1,24,728	1,20,544	1,25,227	1,11,671	1,09,051	1,12,484	1,33,414
	2. Distillery and license fees.	4,391	4,654	4,744	4,760	5,526	8,440	17,635	18,536	21,164	22,003	22,810
	Total ..	99,359	1.11,728	1,32,397	1,25,613	1,30,254	1,28,984	1,42,862	1,30,207	1,30,215	1,34,487	1,56,224
C. Opium and its preparations	1. Duty ..	14,410	15,017	17,501	17,069	11,766	16,524	16,442	15,120	13,380	13,930	14,480
	2. License fees ..	7,822	8,698	10,720	10,662	11,820	11,396	11,490	11,557	9,910	10,069	10,042
	3. Gain on sale proceeds ..	8,155	4,697	5,169	6,869	9,530	10,006	9,732	28,486	22,978	30,068	31,125
	Total ..	30,387	28,412	33,390	34,600	33,116	37,926	37,664	55,163	46,268	54,067	55,647
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	51,468	78,873	82,284	72,781	79,558	85,450	98,593	78,496	50,813	47,315	61,048
	2. License fees ..	23,215	23,235	24,960	37,696	47,297	44,649	39,692	39,525	42,506	46,820	47,524
	Total ..	74,683	1,02,108	1,07,244	1,10,477	1,26,855	1,30,099	1,38,285	1,18,021	93,319	94,135	1,08,572
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	66	..	19	15	39	145	13	7	8	2	18
	2. Opium ..	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..
	Total ..	79	18	19	15	39	145	13	17	10	2	18
	Total gross revenue ..	2,06,533	2,44,284	2,75,192	2,72,883	2,92,521	2,99,408	3,21,050	3,05,634	2,72,953	2,85,030	3,22,752

TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	1,37,298	1,46,366	1,54,418	1,77,980	1,86,353	1,45,138	1,54,124	1,11,074	1,09,973	92,718
2. Non-judicial stamps	89,458	92,918	83,779	95,045	1,00,562	1,04,614	78,408	52,988	45,768	54,229
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	10,027	9,894	9,398	10,022	9,397	12,690	8,916	5,781	5,215	6,259
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	5,285	6,035	5,722	4,197	4,995	6,478	6,658	5,312	5,229	6,379
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	74,068	76,983	68,647	80,751	86,153	85,440	62,792	41,895	35,324	41,591
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	78	6	12	75	17	6	42	....	....	....
Total ..	2,26,756	2,39,284	2,38,197	2,73,025	2,86,915	2,49,752	2,32,532	1,64,062	1,55,741	1,46,947

Sale proceeds.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	98,928	1,00,874	1,03,615	1,09,925	1,10,308	1,18,457	1,10,949	1,17,175	1,23,495	1,22,107	1,25,619
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	63,672	62,525	76,742	88,816	86,940	91,737	1,13,531	98,759	95,877	89,140	92,207
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	..	..	..	335	898	1,892	1,952	276	50	105	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps ..	3,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis .	7,033	5,887	5,642	7,640	9,578	11,680	14,091	15,144	13,394	12,448	10,413
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	53,074	56,607	71,038	80,747	76,433	78,165	97,413	83,339	82,414	76,587	81,325
5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	..	31	62	94	31	..	75	..	19	..	469
Total ..	1,62,600	1,63,399	1,80,357	1,98,741	1,97,248	2,10,194	2,24,480	2,15,934	2,19,372	2,11,247	2,17,826

Note.—The figures under the years 1895-96 to 1901-02 include those of the talukas which have since been transferred to the Larkana district.

TABLE XXVI-A.

Income-Tax.

Year.	Part I.—Salaries.		Part II.—Companies.		Part III.—Securities.		Part IV.—Other Sources.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	94	2,259	1	79	12	62	2,743	61,293	2,850	63,693
1896-1897 ..	76	1,869	1	79	13	116	2,866	64,665	2,956	66,729
1897-1898 ..	91	1,849	1	79	11	116	2,900	67,842	3,003	69,886
1898-1899 ..	105	1,843	1	111	13	94	2,978	69,740	3,097	71,788
1899-1900 ..	87	1,703	1	86	11	48	3,168	73,835	3,267	75,672
1900-1901 ..	63	1,730	1	102	8	38	2,930	70,542	3,002	72,412
1901-1902 ..	70	1,868	1	75	11	25	2,812	69,339	2,894	71,307
1902-1903 ..	72	2,013	1	65	7	27	2,720	68,750	2,800	70,855
1903-1904 ..	38	1,347	1	65	8	17	1,267	53,355	1,314	54,784
1904-1905 ..	33	1,438	1	94	8	24	1,007	47,180	1,049	48,736
1905-1906 ..	5	339	19	1,023	4	10	1,064	52,654	1,092	54,026
1906-1907 ..	6	360	25	1,122	14	39	856	42,342	901	43,863
1907-1908 ..	6	363	23	897	2	26	1,236	52,909	1,267	54,195
1908-1909 ..	2	73	35	1,440	1	55	968	45,511	1,006	47,029
1909-1910 ..	3	77	32	1,436	1	52	1,210	54,140	1,246	55,705
1910-1911 ..	1	50	37	1,534	1	17	1,173	54,970	1,212	56,571
1911-1912 ..	1	54	30	1,415	..	..	1,576	71,695	1,607	73,164
1912-1913 ..	1	56	37	1,584	1	14	1,215	54,753	1,254	56,407
1913-1914 ..	2	75	40	1,208	..	..	1,257	58,050	1,299	59,333
1914-1915 ..	3	174	61	1,117	..	..	1,522	71,790	1,586	73,081
1915-1916 ..	2	80	31	1,152	..	..	1,534	72,284	1,567	73,516

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B.

Income-tax : Classification of Incomes under Part IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896 ..	1,945	22,196	417	9,824	163	6.414	218	22,859	2,743	61,293
1896-1897 ..	1,994	22,772	455	10,569	180	6,890	237	24,434	2,866	64,665
1897-1898 ..	1,961	22,598	507	11,724	183	6,987	249	26,533	2,900	67,842
1898-1899 ..	1,971	22,664	568	13,128	208	7,865	231	26,083	2,978	69,740
1899-1900 ..	2,065	23,745	595	13,693	222	8,400	286	27,997	3,168	73,835
1900-1901 ..	1,894	21,781	563	13,015	226	8,525	247	27,221	2,930	70,542
1901-1902 ..	1,759	20,425	564	12,994	232	8,825	257	27,095	2,812	69,339
1902-1903 ..	1,675	19,461	557	12,821	226	8,533	262	27,935	2,720	68,750
1903-1904 ..	137	1,595	636	14,320	246	9,380	248	28,060	1,267	53,355
1904-1905 ..	..	..	575	12,916	203	7,714	229	26,550	1,007	47,180
1905-1906 ..	..	..	620	14,152	216	8,225	228	30,277	1,064	52,654
1906-1907 ..	..	..	509	11,484	160	6,055	187	24,803	856	42,342
1907-1908 ..	..	..	774	17,224	212	8,040	250	27,645	1,236	52,909
1908-1909 ..	..	..	567	12,692	181	6,874	220	25,945	968	45,511
1909-1910 ..	..	..	740	16,560	202	7,623	268	29,957	1,210	54,140
1910-1911 ..	..	..	715	15,932	223	8,274	235	30,764	1,173	54,970
1911-1912 ..	..	..	988	22,120	273	10,297	315	39,278	1,576	71,695
1912-1913 ..	..	..	781	17,228	214	8,037	220	29,488	1,215	54,753
1913-1914 ..	..	..	747	16,611	220	8,313	290	33,126	1,257	58,050
1914-1915 ..	..	..	899	20,111	260	9,767	363	41,912	1,522	71,790
1915-1916 ..	..	..	848	18,993	275	10,488	411	42,803	1,534	72,284

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates ..	2,04,431	1,90,454	2,02,369	2,13,213	1,86,910	1,90,047	2,12,143	81,434	65,993	90,978
Education ..	1,202	494	395	488	507	1,846	2,621	1,394	1,451	1,381
Medical ..	340	231	170	810	3,152	581	872	1,020	100	565
Scientific and other minor departments.	3,383	3,000	2,476	2,588	2,585	2,234	3,616	2,151	4,352	3,679
Civil works ..	20,007	16,760	20,984	17,340	15,999	11,463	9,067	5,243	6,723	16,495
Contributions ..	66,854	51,350	57,068	48,374	54,688	55,281	48,396	37,350	40,913	48,669
Pounds ..	11,091	14,358	10,646	7,249	8,071	6,569	4,260	904	1,424	797
Miscellaneous ..	795	1,423	1,495	665	1,233	561	555	1,369	446	464
Total ..	3,08,103	2,78,070	2,95,603	2,90,727	2,73,145	2,68,582	2,81,530	1,30,865	1,21,402	1,63,028
II.—Expenditure.										
Administration ..	6,874	7,100	6,[illegible]	7,053	7,006	9,472	7,922	5,867	5,427	5,818
Education ..	87,545	81,088	74,717	77,825	71,046	72,904	75,905	39,292	40,213	42,610
Medical ..	18,503	18,945	45,525	59,286	28,053	21,785	18,709	8,784	7,861	7,430
Scientific and other minor departments.	17,529	10,589	10,352	9,237	9,949	9,233	10,559	10,352	9,427	10,192
Civil works ..	1,67,938	1,83,811	1,40,825	1,56,719	1,28,519	1,36,823	1,42,544	65,741	55,919	60,518
Contributions ..	197	2,500	2,100	4,002	2,805	2,926	3,017	7,218	1,000	726
Miscellaneous ..	30,071	5,476	4,621	5,066	5,838	3,919	3,434	2,135	1,588	2,158
Total ..	3,28,657	3,09,509	2,84,922	3,19,188	2,53,216	2,57,062	2,62,090	1,39,389	1,21,435	1,29,452

Particulars.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Receipts.											
Provincial rates ..	87,446	97,657	1,16,192	1,04,554	1,07,878	96,041	90,013	66,792	83,318	89,352	1,10,405
Educational ..	1,629	1,614	1,589	1,749	1,815	1,829	1,428	1,466	1,239	1,225	909
Medical ..	51	169	56	76	62	87	70	62	11	216	308
Scientific and other minor departments.	2,727	3,041	3,588	3,883	3,351	4,612	4,258	3,056	799	1,374	1.112
Civil works ..	8,100	7,608	10,051	11,754	10,758	9,641	10,497	4,544	5,531	5,721	5,807
Contributions ..	90,734	91,684	92,286	82,725	1,01,722	1,05,195	1,17,132	1,22,774	1,37,373	1,55,575	1,46,676
Pounds ..	1,436	1,736	1,695	1,124	1,139	—1,138	—162	—123	—378	—1,150	—775
Miscellaneous ..	336	658	437	6,465	1,444	760	609	307	1,296	1,238	868
Total ..	1,92,459	2,04,167	2,25,894	2,12,330	2,28,169	2,17,027	2,23,845	1,98,878	2,29,189	2,53,551	2,65,310
II.—Expenditure.											
Administration ..	5,311	5,579	1,333	10,115	6,153	6,374	1,566	10,344	5,429	739	1,155
Education ..	51,357	50,720	55,362	65,708	70,541	74,306	84,789	93,523	96,530	1,09,209	1,07,432
Medical ..	6,912	8,430	9,777	10,651	12,068	18,148	12,098	11,583	16,257	13,057	19,101
Scientific and other minor departments.	10,140	10,638	10,926	10,699	12,443	11,522	12,234	10,918	10,480	8,567	13,587
Civil works ..	84,405	1,05,174	1,36,291	97,595	1,36,977	1,45,599	1,30,308	96,163	83,130	83,094	98,333
Contributions ..	1,226	1,552	2,064	1,742	2,370	1,582	1,602	1,696	1,732	2,145	3,430
Miscellaneous ..	2,056	2,269	1,980	2,355	2,277	1,983	3,417	2,489	3,002	3,834	2,120
Total ..	1,61,407	1,84,362	2,17,733	1,98,865	2,42,829	2,59,514	2,46,014	2,26,716	2,16,560	2,20,645	2,45,158

Note.—The figures from 1895-96 to 1901-02 are for the old Shikarpur district inclusive of the seven talukas since transferred to the Larkana district.

TABLE XXVII-B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

Name of board.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.										
District Local Board ..	98,174	28,518	43,884	99,990	90,708	85,414	36,412	85,068	74,748	1,06,125
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..	8,627	5,038	5,856	5,890	5,927	4,003	3,686	6,179	4,057	6,184
Do. Mirpur ..	10,772	6,723	7,575	8,093	5,542	4,535	5,212	7,136	6,092	6,401
Do. Pano Akil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Rohri ..	12,090	7,665	10,761	8,542	8,846	6,078	8,992	7,271	5,890	7,229
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	9,612	10,185	8,974	9,603	9,152	7,279	5,735	6,543	7,179
Do. Shikarpur ..	11,968	10,180	11,418	9,118	9,336	11,298	10,529	4,755	8,638	9,673
Do. Garhi Yasin ..	11,436	8,310	10,464	8,235	9,835	10,224	9,730	3,992	9,021	10,361
Do. Ghotki ..	13,591	11,175	12,615	14,980	12,383	10,333	10,807	10,729	6,414	9,876
Total ..	1,74,973	87,221	1,12,758	1,63,822	1,51,680	1,41,037	92,647	1,30,865	1,21,403	1,63,028
Expenditure.										
District Local Board ..	94,134	42,953	98,991	43,210	88,685	90,432	20,010	86,551	75,765	79,129
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..	8,627	5,038	5,472	5,804	5,300	4,831	5,922	4,342	3,329	4,102
Do. Mirpur ..	12,110	10,211	10,604	7,637	5,389	8,412	4,516	3,051	3,827	5,458
Do. Ghotki ..	13,348	15,188	11,378	15,452	10,978	11,147	12,320	10,689	7,903	8,187
Do. Rohri ..	22,140	10,454	9,604	10,451	8,297	8,014	6,020	7,196	5,034	8,476
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	7,546	9,199	11,629	7,623	7,002	10,101	7,209	4,863	7,590
Do. Shikarpur ..	11,968	7,424	9,928	12,029	8,453	8,279	8,395	10,360	9,166	7,402
Do. Garhi Yasin ..	11,436	8,472	9,194	8,520	7,176	5,562	6,357	9,990	11,548	9,108
Do. Pano Akil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,82,078	1,07,286	1,64,370	1,14,732	1,41,901	1,43,679	73,641	1,39,388	1,21,435	1,29,452

Name of board.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.											
District Local Board ..	1,36,561	1,28,899	1,55,589	1,38,609	1,61,965	1,59,744	1,65,554	1,53,414	1,74,252	1,98,240	2,04,426
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..	4,981	7,944	6,285	6,341	5,673	4,744	5,116	3,725	6,120	4,525	5,325
Do. Mirpur ..	5,906	7,621	7,262	9,552	9,183	6,856	8,740	4,947	6,764	5,696	5,614
Do. Pano Akil ..	*5,341	5,927	6,391	8,282	9,325	6,318	7,198	3,844	4,895	7,709	6,873
Do. Rohri ..	5,858	6,491	12,144	6,429	7,487	5,482	6,874	6,444	5,765	4,815	7,672
Do. Sukkur ..	7,743	11,607	8,679	8,699	7,998	9,372	6,970	6,714	7,957	7,321	8,605
Do. Shikarpur ..	10,536	14,554	13,014	16,152	10,748	10,139	9,888	7,064	11,513	10,109	10,426
Do. Garhi Yasin ..	11,059	13,099	10,104	10,806	9,647	7,989	6,330	7,993	71,00	8,337	9,501
Do. Ghotki ..	4,474	8,025	6,426	7,460	6,143	6,383	7,175	4,733	4,823	6,799	6,868
Total ..	1,92,459	2,04,167	2,25,894	2,12,330	2,28,169	2,17,027	2,23,845	1,98,878	2,29,189	2,53,551	2,65,310
Expenditure.											
District Local Board ..	1,07,578	1,15,650	1,43,241	1,39,923	1,63,451	1,85,114	1,77,643	1,80,803	1,67,173	1,74,912	1,86,254
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro ..	6,335	5,279	7,941	6,543	7,292	6,330	4,700	4,479	4,652	4,030	4,570
Do. Mirpur ..	5,998	5,527	9,736	7,584	11,646	10,909	8,871	5,662	6,425	5,450	6,272
Do. Ghotki ..	4,271	5,508	5,961	6,632	5,842	8,587	7,001	7,477	7,401	4,819	5,692
Do. Rohri ..	6,185	6,626	6,932	8,854	10,771	8,692	5,604	2,318	5,642	6,638	5,968
Do. Sukkur ..	6,957	7,257	12,782	6,921	11,978	7,972	9,836	5,392	6,421	6,646	8,382
Do. Shikarpur ..	9,685	16,912	12,425	12,058	13,276	13,911	10,902	9,854	7,441	7,787	12,486
Do. Garhi Yasin ..	9,894	16,982	12,848	5,921	10,395	9,961	9,277	4,479	5,396	5,648	10,007
Do. Pano Akil ..	4,504	4,621	5,867	4,429	8,178	8,038	12,180	6,252	6,009	4,715	5,527
Total ..	1,61,407	1,84,362	2,17,733	1,98,865	2,42,829	2,59,514	2,46,014	2,26,716	2,16,560	2,20,645	2,45,158

* *Note.*—The figures against the district board for the years previous to 1902-1903 have been adjusted according to the present area.

TABLE XXVIII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin ..	Receipts ..	9,671	12,426	13,544	15,705	14,010	18,236	21,553	19,906	25,549	24,155
		Expenditure ..	11,071	10,932	10,495	12,896	15,336	13,048	20,256	30,520	20,070	17,682
1855	Ghotki * ..	Receipts ..	7,420	7,784	14,757	9,039	12,320	7,883	8,524	9,762	7,528	8,164
		Expenditure ..	7,685	7,230	15,654	8,632	11,839	8,808	7,688	10,727	7,225	8,783
1855	Rohri ..	Receipts ..	24,665	23,928	24,245	28.522	23,983	24,646	24,348	26,955	27,359	31,137
		Expenditure ..	24,936	20,699	33,487	28,293	22,602	25,860	23,897	24,607	25,947	29,141
1855	Shikarpur * ..	Receipts ..	1,15,143	1,37,336	1,19,192	1,30,984	1,52,653	1,29,068	1,28,959	1,26,490	1,28,442	1,36,832
		Expenditure ..	1,18,316	1,47,396	1,25,170	1,32,483	1,41,000	1,39,067	1,29,458	1,25,947	1,20,138	1,16,423
1862	Sukkur * ..	Receipts ..	5,06,132	3,23,304	3,93,762	2,40,722	2,38,901	1,98,498	2,30,797	2,16,441	1,94,598	2,43,335
		Expenditure ..	5,11,367	3,15,183	4,28,710	2,35,307	2,30,015	2,06,572	2,07,614	2,21,378	1,97,033	2,01,086

TABLE XXVIII.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin.	Receipts ..	23,894	25,597	15,716	18,821	17,947	16,688	12,993	16,180	17,727	14,001	20,468
		Expenditure ..	17,629	15,621	17,988	42,160	15,450	24,454	16,886	14,311	13,467	13,051	20,937
1855	Ghotki * ..	Receipts ..	8,350	8,541	7,096	8,868	9,132	9,836	9,537	9,708	9,995	10,344	10,588
		Expenditure ..	7,873	9,677	7,393	7,576	8,774	9,186	9,202	9,893	10,344	10,020	11,074
1855	Rohri ..	Receipts ..	29,427	29,048	30,537	30,818	30,510	37,548	32,126	35,372	35,106	35,874	36,481
		Expenditure ..	28,749	27,684	27,097	28,902	40,045	37,067	33,513	29,526	30,751	39,670	41,478
1855	Shikarpur *	Receipts ..	1,68,041	1,77,251	1,77,028	1,63,928	1,77,214	1,70,765	1,60,336	1,83,362	1,90,942	1,93,826	1,94,044
		Expenditure ..	1,58,373	1,29,272	1,61,849	1,99,796	1,78,435	1,51,497	1,64,493	2,26,589	2,04,354	1,86,259	1,84,842
1862	Sukkur * ..	Receipts ..	2,39,343	3,19,241	2,19,865	2,26,499	2,16,602	2,16,371	2,23,749	2,60,909	2,24,334	2,58,362	2,41,009
		Expenditure ..	2,62,659	2,80,302	1,81,595	2,39,294	3,01,219	2,51,335	2,55,192	2,53,142	2,03,620	2,19,510	2,55,379

* These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A.

EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1911).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of Literates to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ubauro ..	Hindu ..	7,543	4,153	3,390	869	854	15	3	3	.03
	Mussalman ..	37,003	20.269	16,734	171	149	22	.4	.3	.05
	All religions ..	44,564	24,433	20,131	1,425	1,382	43	3.1	5.6	.2
Mirpur Mathelo ..	Hindu ..	5,359	5,166	4,193	775	749	26	2	2	.05
	Mussalman ..	41,773	23,001	18,772	186	159	27	.3	.3	.05
	All religions ..	51,353	28,293	23,060	1,620	1,566	54	3.1	5.5	.2
Pano Akil ..	Hindu ..	8,432	4,687	3,745	675	662	13	2	2	.03
	Mussalman ..	36,650	20,048	16,602	416	381	35	1	1	.08
	All religions ..	45,261	24,838	20,423	1,207	1,159	48	2.6	4.6	.2
Ghotki ..	Hindu ..	8,518	4,669	3,849	834	833	1	2	2	..
	Mussalman ..	37,237	20,458	16,779	142	139	3	.3	.3	..
	All religions ..	46,087	25,309	20,778	1,085	1,078	7	2.3	4.2	.03
Rohr ..	Hindu ..	23,229	12,360	10,869	3,545	3,406	139	4	4	.2
	Mussalman ..	63,886	34,861	29,025	859	824	35	1	1	.04
	All religions ..	87,942	47,633	40,309	4,233	4,053	180	4.8	8.5	.4
Sukkur ..	Hindu ..	38,716	21,776	16,940	7,086	6,718	368	8	8	.4
	Mussalman ..	62,292	34,817	27,475	1,553	1,458	95	1.5	1.4	.1
	All religions ..	1,03,109	57,903	45,206	9,375	8,672	703	9.09	14.9	1.5
Shikarpur ..	Hindu ..	43,557	22,678	20,879	7,529	7,213	316	7	6	.3
	Mussalman ..	75,778	41,365	34,413	2,113	1,745	368	1	1	.3
	All religions ..	1,19,614	64,231	55,363	8,921	8,245	676	7.4	12.8	1.2
Garhi Yasin ..	Hindu ..	15,710	8,178	7,532	2,504	2,489	15	4	4	.02
	Mussalman ..	60,052	31,998	28,054	218	197	21	.3	.3	.03
	All religions ..	75,983	40,291	35,692	3,396	3,357	39	4.4	8.3	.1
Total ..	Hindu ..	1,55,064	83,667	71,397	24,717	23,824	893	5	5	.2
	Mussalman ..	4,14,671	2,26,817	1,87,854	5,658	5,052	606	1	1	.1
	All religions ..	5,73,913	3,12,931	2,60,982	31,262	29,512	1,750	5.4	9.4	.6

TABLE XXIX-B.

TABLE XXIX-B.

EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of institution.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A—Institutions.												
Public. 1. High schools ..	Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils .. Male ..	225	271	252	291	325	286	331	293	316	384	369
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English) *.	Institutions ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	9
	Pupils .. Male ..	60	..	..	..	16	13	11	36	37	27	722
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	54	57	43	22	35	13	..	..	..	9
3. Middle schools (vernacular.)†	Institutions ..	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	..
	Pupils .. Male ..	227	101	246	316	354	455	580	602	625	644	..
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools :—	..											
(a) Local board ..	Institutions	65	66	64	59	59	57	57	57	85	85	103
	Pupils .. Male ..	2,997	3,208	3,083	3,073	3,032	2,801	2,987	3,104	4,119	4,428	5,090
	Pupils .. Female ..	15	19	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	21	20	21	21	22	22	21	22	22	27	28
	Pupils .. Male ..	1,935	1,621	1,793	1,994	2,233	2,287	2,593	2,559	2,588	2,961	2,900
	Pupils .. Female ..	365	311	419	409	481	492	434	584	529	789	769
(c) Aided ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2
	Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	122	120	131	136	108
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	2	33	77	94
(d) Unaided ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous ..	Institutions ..	275	251	226	195	198	188	183	170	166	166	155
	Pupils .. Male ..	7,083	5,573	6,265	5,760	6,132	5,742	5,282	6,130	5,001	5,851	4,779
	Pupils .. Female ..	2,565	2,487	1,995	1,661	1,940	1,665	1,694	808	1,478	751	1,313
Total primary schools ..	Institutions ..	361	337	311	275	279	268	262	250	275	280	288
	Pupils .. Male ..	12,015	10,402	11,141	10,827	11,397	10,930	10,984	11,913	11,839	13,376	12,877
	Pupils .. Female ..	2,945	2,817	2,418	2,071	2,421	2,166	2,132	1,394	2,041	1,617	2,176
5. Training schools ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Pupils .. Male ..	86	17	43	70	69	91	73	66	64	66	89
	Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total public	Institutions	368	344	318	283	287	277	271	259	284	289	301
	Pupils .. Male	12,623	10,791	11,682	11,504	12,161	11,775	11,979	12,910	12,881	14,497	14,166
	Pupils .. Female	2,945	2,871	2,475	2,114	2,443	2,201	2,145	1,394	2,041	1,617	2,185
	Total	15,568	13,662	14,157	13,618	14,604	13,976	14,124	14,304	14,922	16,114	16,351
Private. 1. Advanced	Institutions	..	..	5	21	22	5	11	11	8	4	4
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	88	291	377	93	90	97	126	315	65
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	54	53	..	21	16	9	..	..
Private. 2. Private elementary	Institutions	230	226	224	213	227	288	294	130	160	147	138
	Pupils .. Male	2,353	1,314	2,364	2,299	2,353	3,103	3,329	1,392	1,760	1,481	1,243
	Pupils .. Female	646	1,628	631	428	761	731	864	387	457	435	493
Private. 3. Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard.	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	..	..
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
Total private	Institutions	230	226	229	234	249	293	305	141	182	151	142
	Pupils .. Male	2,353	1,314	2,452	2,590	2,730	3,196	3,419	1,489	2,084	1,796	1,308
	Pupils .. Female	646	1,628	631	482	814	731	885	403	479	435	493
	Total	2,999	2,942	3,083	3,072	3,544	3,927	4,304	1,892	2,563	2,231	1,801
Grand total	Institutions	598	570	547	517	536	570	576	400	466	440	443
	Pupils .. Male	14,976	12,105	14,134	14,094	14,891	14,971	15,398	14,399	14,965	16,293	15,474
	Pupils .. Female	3,591	4,499	3,106	2,593	3,257	2,932	3,030	1,797	2,520	2,052	2,678
	Total	18,567	16,604	17,240	16,690	18,148	17,903	18,428	16,196	17,485	18,345	18,152
B—Percentage of pupils.												
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		30.7	28.2	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	27.9	31.2	35.2	38.5	33.8
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		8.0	9.1	6.8	5.9	6.9	6.3	5.6	7.3	7.2	6.0	7.3
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils		20,715	16,932	18,196	17,262	17,733	17,217	17,081	8,832	7,257	10,285	9,173
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		18.9	15.4	16.6	15.7	16.2	15.7	14.2	15.5	12.8	17.0	16.12

Class of Institution.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15	1915-16.
1		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—Institutions.											
Public. 1. High schools	Institutions	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	Pupils .. Male	328	408	406	616	623	663	945	956	968	841
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English) *	Institutions	7	6	8	7	7	7	6	7	6	6
	Pupils .. Male	776	862	1,022	897	878	911	577	574	605	533
	Pupils .. Female	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
3. Middle schools (vernacular) †	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools:— (a) Local board	Institutions	100	100	96	117	121	130	136	146	150	151
	Pupils .. Male	4,671	5,004	5,267	6,322	6,486	7,010	6,950	7,545	7,800	7,892
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	1	1	2	4	4	10	7	11
(b) Municipal	Institutions	27	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	30	31
	Pupils .. Male	2,826	2,848	2,833	2,714	2,505	2,554	2,517	2,573	2,536	2,542
	Pupils .. Female	768	876	1,027	1,076	1,161	1,236	1,213	1,211	1,146	1,231
(c) Aided	Institutions	3	5	4	5	4	6	5	8	9	8
	Pupils .. Male	88	174	154	266	220	464	675	703	774	665
	Pupils .. Female	56	154	105	102	98	127	..	153	166	184
(d) Unaided	Institutions	2	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	1
	Pupils .. Male	108	..	75	162	268	121	..	59	56	165
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	Institutions	147	130	123	126	124	135	149	153	151	144
	Pupils .. Male	4,283	4,058	3,798	3,854	4,009	4,342	4,514	4,302	4,569	4,307
	Pupils .. Female	1,317	1,058	1,151	1,101	1,065	1,269	1,470	1,550	1,669	1,625
Total primary schools	Institutions	277	262	250	276	277	299	319	337	341	335
	Pupils .. Male	11,968	12,084	12,052	13,156	13,220	14,370	14,656	15,123	15,659	15,572
	Pupils .. Female	2,141	2,088	2,284	2,280	2,326	2,636	2,687	2,983	3,044	3,051
5. Training schools	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	23
6. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pupils .. Male	71	41	36	29	34	32	28	48	48	51
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total public	Institutions	289	270	261	288	290	310	329	349	352	346
	Pupils .. Male ‡	13,143	13,395	13,591	14,860	14,323	15,397	16,206	16,701	17,280	16,997
	Pupils .. Female	2,255	2,095	2,290	2,280	2,326	2,636	2,687	3,013	3,061	3,074
Total	..	15,398	15,490	15,881	17,140	16,649	18,033	18,893	19,714	20,341	20,071

Private — 1. Advanced	Institutions	..	1	4	5	11	10	7	13	13	13
	Pupils — Male	..	22	50	81	210	195	101	312	236	235
	Pupils — Female	..	..	..	3	35	135	30	52	251	283
Private — 2. Private elementary	Institutions	149	116	157	186	217	201	201	211	224	195
	Pupils — Male	1,345	1,365	1,642	2,048	2,646	2,092	2,093	3,137	2,250	2,440
	Pupils — Female	387	323	534	409	558	545	524	782	908	783
Private — 3. Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard.	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils — Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pupils — Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total private	Institutions	149	117	161	191	228	211	208	224	237	208
	Pupils — Male	1,345	1,387	1,692	2,129	2,856	2,287	2,194	3,449	2,486	2,675
	Pupils — Female	387	323	534	412	593	680	554	834	1,159	1,066
	Total	1,732	1,710	2,226	2,541	3,449	2,967	2,748	4,283	3,645	3,741
Grand total	Institutions	438	387	422	479	518	521	537	573	589	354
	Pupils — Male	14,488	14,782	15,283	16,989	17,179	17,684	18,400	20,150	19,766	19,672
	Pupils — Female	2,642	2,418	2,824	2,692	2,919	3,316	3,241	3,847	4,220	4,140
	Total	17,130	17,200	18,107	19,681	20,098	21,000	21,641	23,997	23,986	23,812
B.—Percentage of pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		31.4	31.8	32.7	36.6	38.6	35.7	37.1	42.9	42.07	41.8
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		7.2	6.6	7.8	7.4	8	8.4	8.2	9.8	10.7	10.5
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils		8,257	7,664	8,173	8,934	9,328	10,078	10,277	11,164	10,861	10,129
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		14.51	13.47	14.36	15.7	16.39	16.2	16.51	17.9	17.4	16.2

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.
† Schools teaching through the medium of vernacular.
‡ Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils

TABLE XXIX-C.

EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1915-16.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High schools ..	1	231	1	299	1	311	..	..	3	841
Middle schools (English)* ..	..	..	2	232	4	301	..	..	6	533
Do. (Vernacular)†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools ..	..	..	182	11,677	152	6781	1	165	335	18,623
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	1	23
Technical and other special schools.	..	..	..	..	1	51	..	..	1	51
Total ..	1	231	185	12,298	159	7,467	1	165	346	20,071

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.
† Do. do. of vernacular.

TABLE XXIX-D.

EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institutions.	Total expenditure in 1915-16 from						
	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ..	22,139	..	6,245	22,867	..	23	51,274
Middle schools (English)* ..	4,977	240	2,014	9,701	504	210	17,646
Do. (Vernacular)†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools ..	1,08,935	24,699	24,309	4,466	1,067	41,395	2,01,871
Technical and other special schools.	2,932	2,560	406	..	..	1,272	7,170
Total ..	1,38,983	27,499	32,974	37 034	1,571	42,900	2,80,961
Scholarships ..	1,308	1,619	964	..	256	993	5,140
Miscellaneous ‡ ..	16,078	8,179	3,103	..	§2,000	363	29,723
Grand total ..	1,56,369	37,297	37,041	37,034	3,827	44,256	3,15,

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.
† Do. do of the vernacular.
‡ Including Inspection charges.
§ Subscription from the Khairpur State

TABLE XXX-A.

Vital Statistics for Twenty Years.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from						
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896 ..		14,412	30.40	10,263	21.65	..	..	166	9,638	58	175	226
1897 ..	4,74'080	14,277	30.12	14,994	31.63	..	..	158	12,509	285	182	1,860
1898 ..		11,792	24.87	9,568	20.18	..	..	..	7,724	230	161	1,453
1899 ..		15,396	32.48	8,418	17.76	..	..	..	6,236	170	155	1,857
1900 ..		13,691	28.88	11,327	23.89	..	9	2	8,829	288	217	1,982
1901 ..		12,868	24.61	9,169	17.53	2	..	177	7,582	98	143	1,167
1902 ..		13,865	26.51	10,576	20.22	7	11	90	8,932	129	129	1,278
1903 ..		13,740	26.28	11,530	22.05	2	652	11	9,041	140	176	1,508
1904 ..		13,782	26.36	9,636	18.43	3	..	2	8,443	81	174	933
1905 ..	5,22,919	14,402	27.54	12,611	24.12	19	..	509	10,440	93	190	1,187
1906 ..		11,784	22.54	16,861	32.24	..	103	79	15,123	148	44	1,364
1907 ..		10,033	19.19	14,248	27.06	107	34	..	13,069	80	43	915
1908 ..		11,113	21.25	11,217	21.41	2	..	6	9,936	57	40	1,176
1909 ..		11,098	21.22	11,216	21.41	..	114	2	9,803	72	39	1,186
1910 ..		11,921	22.78	10,213	19.53	1	349	44	8,348	78	33	1,360
1911 ..		12,079	20.88	8,982	15.53	8	32	110	7,589	55	48	1,140
1912 ..		13,179	22.78	10,130	17.51	6	309	69	8,567	38	31	1,110
1913 ..	5,78,477	12,868	22.24	10,975	18.97	3	25	60	9,565	20	39	1,263
1914 ..		13,194	22.81	10,995	19.01	2	2	5	9,651	69	42	1,224
1915 ..		12,787	22.10	10,971	18.97	253	42	2	9,105	87	44	1,438

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year previous to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B.

Vital Statistics for the year 1915.

Taluka and town.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Talukas.													
Ubauro ..	44,564	1,257	28.21	380	8.52	..	..	.02	8.23	.02	.02	..	.23
Mirpur Mathelo ..	51,353	1,023	19.92	715	13.92	..	..	..	13.26	.04	..	..	.62
Pano Akil ..	45,261	1,271	28.15	592	13.08	.01	..	..	12.42	.11	..	02	.49
Ghotki ..	46,087	793	17.21	517	11.22	..	..	..	10.54	..	..	..	.67
Rohri ..	87,912	567	6.45	550	6.25	.35	..	..	5.64	..	..	.01	.25
Sukkur ..	67,815	1,783	26.29	1,913	28.21	.35	.60	..	26.14	..	..	..	1.11
Shikarpur ..	65,670	1,693	25.78	1,334	20.31	..	..	..	19.51	.02	..	.09	.70
Garhi Yasin ..	75,983	1,660	21.85	1,655	21.78	.05	..	..	20.90	.01	..	.07	.74
Towns.													
Shikarpur ..	54,641	1,728	31.61	2,320	42.46	1.45	..	..	23.57	.73	1.39	.29	15.03
Sukkur ..	39,161	1,012	35.84	995	25.41	2.83	.03	.03	14.96	.94	2.07	.38	4.16
Total ..	5,78,477	12,787	22.10	10,971	18.97	.44	.07	.003	15.74	.15	.28	.08	2.21

TABLE XXXI.

TABLE XXXI.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES (1915).

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of Patients treated during the year. 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.									
	Hospitals.												
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital ..	I	1880	16,501	In-door ..	32	410	707	426	309	393	369	434
					Out-door ..	84	5,279	3,661	3,982	3,880	4,693	5,408	5,212
2	Shikarpur Civil Hospital ..	I	Not known	2,854	In-door ..	11	605	607	530	421	450	412	488
					Out-door ..	59	3,207	8,347	9,432	9,589	9,051	10,730	6,374
3	Lady Dufferin fund female hospital, Shikarpur.	V	1893	2,390	In-door ..	9	Not available.					109	128
					Out-door ..	83						5,675	6,929
	Dispensaries.												
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur ..	V	1912	Not known	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur ..	III	1912	792	In-door ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sukkur ..	III	Not known	3,389	In-door ..	1	73	89	77	69	77	105	98
					Out-door ..	123	10,163	7,152	9,362	9,186	11,750	12,242	10,758
7	Victoria, Shikarpur ..	III	1857	7,281	In-door ..	19	27	39	57	65	82	109	99
					Out-door ..	181	16,897	16,705	17,657	16,348	18,218	19,929	21,464
8	New Dispensary, Shikarpur ..	III	1911	5,128	In-door ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Rohri ..	III	Not known	2,514	In-door ..	2	83	60	61	58	107	88	85
					Out-door ..	80	7,097	5,623	6,439	6,911	8,470	10,454	9,769
10	Garhi Yasin ..	III	1895	1,620	In-door ..	1	141	45	53	46	40	34	22
					Out-door ..	45	5,145	2,468	3,223	4,705	4,671	4,834	4,942
11	Ghotki ..	III	1885	2,046	In-door ..	1	60	32	49	33	41	6	39
					Out-door ..	55	4,516	4,035	4,746	4,896	4,959	4,622	5,023
12	Ubauro ..	III	1895	1,622	In-door ..	2	14	8	11	35	24	12	21
					Out-door ..	38	2,136	773	1,832	4,196	3,942	4,211	4,239
13	Mirpur Mathelo ..	III	1905	1,998	In-door ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14	Pano Akil	..	III	1909	1,650	In-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Out-door	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	N.-W. Railway, Rohri	..	VI	1889	..	In-door	..	..	..		Not available.		..	..	..
						Out-door	..	39	743				577	791	921
16	Do. Loco., Sukkur	..	VI	1880	..	In-door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Out-door	..	40	5,438	3,921	4,350	3,789	3,054	3,691	3,857
17	Do. Ruk	..	VI	1890	..	In-door	..	..		Not available.			..	..	..
						Out-door	..	20					850	859	572

Class I. State public. III. Local Board and Municipal.
V. Private : non aided. VI. Railway.

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients treated during the Year.												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Hospitals.													
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital ..	442 5,523	486 6,533	546 5,922	995 7,698	876 7,081	1,065 8,144	1,038 7,477	997 7,115	873 7,065	999 7,098	1,044 8,086	1,057 7,953	1,099 7,135
2	Shikarpur do. ..	289 2,636	325 3,738	394 4,717	451 6,755	442 7,532	376 6,345	Transferred to Larkana.						
3	Lady Dufferin Fund Female Hospital, Shikarpur.	303 7,322	239 9,281	238 9,235	274 10,321	326 11,029	343 10,955	290 10,351	265 7.453	278 7,208	249 7,320	256 6,640	199 6,682	213 5,800
	Dispensaries.													
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	49 9,144	221 4,717	218 3,195	215 2,687
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkr ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	230 10,349	.. 5,905	.. 7,205	.. 7,306
6	Sukkur ..	75 11,022	33 13,214	97 13,906	82 15,707	87 14,749	74 15,206	65 15,452	63 13,572	26 13,705	45 14,475	37 13,414	29 13,170	28 11,442
7	Victoria, Shikarpur ..	117 26,314	89 31,891	136 33,375	148 45,738	141 38,109	187 37,194	178 35,772	180 35,631	168 33,364	432 19,035	116 2,210	91 7,375	.. 15,209
8	New Dispensary, Shikarpur ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	297 4,696	102 19,252	468 33,315	477 39,212	356 28,102
9	Rohri ..	81 10,414	77 10,197	101 9,035	107 9,533	80 8,093	64 7,560	47 6,842	59 7,057	48 6,215	57 6,694	51 7,246	99 11,869	153 10,824
10	Garhi Yasin ..	43 6,032	17 7,484	23 7,609	19 8,793	48 5,604	39 3,988	28 4,381	25 5,130	22 4,049	19 5,819	45 7,433	30 7,726	27 5,959
11	Ghotki ..	41 5,117	15 6,119	30 6,389	26 7,814	34 6,011	34 6,924	19 5,688	22 7,478	27 6,054	24 6,379	32 5,242	42 5,116	31 5,415
12	Ubauro ..	18 5,905	29 5,416	42 5,941	19 5,712	22 3,447	26 3,373	13 4,349	8 4,629	15 4,547	19 3,837	22 3,556	31 3,891	15 4,070
13	Mirpur Mathelo ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 2,368	17 1,983	29 4,709	35 5,109	24 4,189	13 5,139	32 3,851	24 3,637	32 3,653	19 3,765	25 3,035
14	Pano Akil ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2,095	2 6,701	3 5,251	21 4,858	21 4,580	19 5,089	21 4,086
15	N.-W. Railway, Rohri ..	.. 1,289	.. 1,026	.. 1,460	.. 1,715	.. 1,256	.. 1,208	.. 1,246	.. 1,700	.. 2,111	.. 4,221	.. 4,343	.. 4,835	.. 3,978
16	Do. Loco., Sukkur ..	.. 3,554	.. 3,376	.. 3,949	.. 4,602	.. 4,288	.. 4,599	.. 4,851	.. 3,920	.. 4,210	.. 4,485	.. 5,218	.. 6,840	.. 6,489
17	Do. Ruk ..	.. 719	.. 1,167	.. 1,371	.. 1,911	.. 1,807	.. 2,432	.. 2,239	.. 1,716	.. 1,317	.. 1,312	.. 1,652	.. 1,569	.. 1,557

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Successful vaccination	Urban ..	3,067	3,056	2,878	2,834	2,803	2,055	1,977	2,186	2,208	2,251
	Rural ..	12,490	12,476	12,243	12,656	12,794	12,405	12,889	12,243	12,775	13,735
	District ..	15,557	15,532	15,121	15,490	15,597	14,460	14,816	14,429	14,983	15,986
2. Successful re-vaccination	Urban ..	627	504	478	410	381	134	142	188	62	70
	Rural ..	1,349	1,301	1,103	1,029	870	808	1,076	796	706	1,000
	District ..	1,976	1,805	1,581	1,439	1,251	1,022	1,218	984	768	1,130
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	46.12	44.45	41.90	40.50	39.75	27.33	23.45	26.27	24.44	24.83
	Rural ..	35.09	34.93	33.84	34.70	34.65	33.71	32.14	30.11	31.11	34.17
	District ..	36.96	36.54	35.20	30.38	35.51	32.63	30.63	29.45	30.12	32.70

Particulars		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Successful vaccination	Urban ..	24,42	2,142	2,163	2,275	2,248	2,391	2,613	2,315	2,431	2,602	2,204
	Rural ..	13,452	11,551	11,945	12,044	10,994	11,766	12,888	12,485	12,205	13,103	14,096
	District ..	15,894	13,693	14,108	14,319	13,242	14,157	15,501	14,800	14,636	15,705	16,300
2. Successful re-vaccination	Urban ..	132	79	77	33	15	51	33	182	13	72	5
	Rural ..	852	547	444	309	216	73	96	152	151	122	165
	District ..	984	626	521	342	241	124	129	334	164	194	170
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	28.49	24.58	24.79	25.55	25.05	27.03	26.46	24.97	24.44	26.74	22.09
	Rural ..	33.03	27.94	28.61	28.53	25.89	27.34	27.40	26.66	26.07	27.91	30.09
	District ..	32.25	27.36	27.95	28.01	25.76	27.29	27.23	26.37	25.78	27.70	28.70

TABLE XXXIII.

LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	2	802	28	..	..	..	23	551
1897 ..	1	717	17	1	..	..	59	471
1898 ..	1	798	24	1	..	..	5	535
1899 ..	1	539	15	..	..	..	4	841
1900 ..	..	*1,068	27	..	..	..	30	996
1901 ..	..	629	47	..	..	..	10	494
1902 ..	..	663	28	..	..	..	22	378
1903 ..	..	70	28	2	..	..	..	450
1904 ..	..	24	27	..	..	..	31	865
1905 ..	2	303	27	17	..	..	14	561
1906 ..	2	1,265	27	70	..	..	17	797
1907 ..	1	833	33	9	..	..	6	376
1908 ..	..	21	19	..	..	..	4	1,226
1909 ..	1	38	18	..	..	..	6	700
1910 ..	..	55	30	..	..	..	11	966
1911 ..	..	2	21	..	..	..	13	1,021
1912 ..	1	28	21	..	..	..	23	965
1913 ..	..	..	34	..	..	..	21	1,001
1914 ..	..	26	36	16	..	..	19	1,029
1915 ..	..	11	51	1	..	..	8	1,021

* These include figures for the talukas transferred to Larkana district also. Figures are not available separately.

TABLE A. (Khairpur State).

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1895-1896.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle—					
Oxen and he-buffaloes ..	26,796	27,028	36,116	36,851	48,204
Milch cattle ..	35,925	26,457	31,966	31,114	46,720
Total Cattle ..	62,721	53,485	68,082	67,965	94,924
Others—					
Horses and mares ..	5,953	4,765	6,792	6,938	65,877
Sheep and goats ..	77,191	36,449	55,132	23,408	66,658
Mules ..	94	74	Not available	1,087	77
Asses ..	7,265	5,312	5,654	10,586	5,475
Total ..	90,503	46,600	67,578	42,019	1,38,087
Ploughs ..	13,757	14,325	18,927	15,190	16,959
Carts ..	4,426	4,002	5,417	5,355	6,186

TABLE B.

REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realised.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	9,49,219	8,98,139	9,42,382	9,87,047	9,54,911	10,99,029	10,64,522	6,13,117	12,00,278	15,52,915
Forest ..	61,830	47,604	49,198	26,983	16,128	21,974	24,773	26,227	35,403	36,543
Abkari ..	69,982	80,934	72,419	1,00,070	59,429	83,922	1,00,487	88,327	89,901	97,706
Taxes ..	50,983	50,515	53,477	69,782	63,391	72,946	63,685	57,965	1,04,370	1,11,611
Other sources ..	48,681	31,338	35,380	30,963	31,814	27,506	30,227	32,376		
Deposits and advances ..	32,021	29,474	48,680	41,089	69,170	51,748	22,713	17,736	31,163	26,392
Total ..	12,12,716	11,38,004	12,01,536	12,55,934	11,94,843	13,57,125	13,06,407	8,35,748	14,61,115	18,25,167

Head of revenue realised.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	11,56,685	13,06,037	12,69,380	13,31,913	13,90,572	14,85,308	12,18,126	17,85,899	14,77,403	15,40,121
Forest ..	37,815	44,365	62,881	30,829	15,276	15,264	9,903	9,363	22,880	22,780
Abkari ..	42.730	59,893	65,458	59,717	67,715	73,750	55,629	72,972	75,312	76,653
Taxes ..	1,62,920	1,44,134	1,51,467	1,45,181	1,64,398	1,58,195	1,66,418	1,62,432	1,67,133	1,62,131
Other sources ..	26,313	35,967	42,322	31,375	32,574	25.260	37,451	47,865	45.430	48,732
Deposits and advances ..	41,832	35,728	1,33,621	3,20,726	78,242	91,987	2,85,837	2,61,775	3,29,754	3,67,071
Total ..	14,68,295	16,26,124	17,25,129	19,19,741	17,48,777	18,49,764	17,74,364	23,40,306	21,17,912	22,17,497

TABLE C.

Criminal Justice.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in																			
	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Offences against public tranquility ..	..	5	37	13	40	5	8	..	..	17	16	7	8	13	5	6	8	3	3	16
2. Murder ..	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	2	1	2	..	5	4	4	4	3	7	2	2	3
3. Culpable homicide ..	1	6	1	1	19	8	2	3	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	6	6	1
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	2	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	2	4	1	2
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt	40	25	44	20	40	38	42	23	14	53	208	287	357	305	310	411	456	301	346	54
6. Dacoity ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	6
7. Robbery ..	1	..	1	5	4	1	..	1	..	10	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
8. Theft ..	198	151	112	139	92	82	118	109	122	116	71	73	97	84	75	84	95	97	124	142
9. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	145	229	209	231	229	229	290	282	330	327	307	291	369	431	412	476	545	480	539	401
10. Salt Law ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	3	2	3	..	1	2	4
11. Abkari ..	7	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	2	1	8	2	4	3
12. Other offences ..	69	..	89	69	130	72	110	103	145	106	51	40	43	79	56	53	143	66	112	101
Total ..	466	423	490	482	556	451	572	523	615	632	665	717	888	926	872	1,045	1,271	962	1,145	733

TABLE D.

WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

Year.	Criminal.				Civil.					
	Original.		Appellate.		Original.			Appellate.		
						Suits.			Appeals.	
	No. of Courts.	No. of persons dealt with.	No. of Courts.	Applications.	No. of Courts.	Number.	Value.	No. of Courts.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.			Rs.
1896-1897 ..	24	1,038	3	113	16	1,041	43,574	1	27	3,801
1897-1898 ..	26	1,022	3	33	16	664	22,740	1	11	2,265
1898-1899 ..	21	956	4	26	15	903	38,027	3	25	4,285
1899-1900 ..	25	978	4	110	16	904	39,733	3	28	6,542
1900-1901 ..	8	1,145	4	31	6	1,073	81,151	3	34	6,332
1901-1902 ..	8	1,038	4	46	6	963	45,914	3	74	20,949
1902-1903 ..	7	1,062	4	33	6	1,263	64,108	3	68	8,806
1903-1904 ..	7	1,149	4	50	6	1,504	55,890	3	81	15,352
1904-1905 ..	8	1,220	5	38	8	1,191	44,721	5	46	3,704
1905-1906 ..	8	1,238	5	53	8	1,159	1,24,154	5	77	13,609
1906-1907 ..	20	1,226	5	32	20	1,954	69,255	5	103	18,874
1907-1908 ..	18	1,513	6	34	18	2,418	2,56,111	6	224	40,496
1908-1909 ..	15	1,560	6	35	16	2,614	1,15,007	6	238	35,984
1909-1910 ..	15	1,893	5	34	16	2,735	2,01,342	5	222	35,466
1910-1911 ..	12	1,631	5	36	13	2,294	1,44,020	5	249	37,479
1911-1912 ..	12	2,153	5	45	13	2,424	1,63,037	5	211	50,885
1912-1913 ..	11	2,626	5	41	12	2,842	2,84,383	7	223	34,729
1913-1914 ..	13	2,198	5	18	14	2,773	3,61,734	7	215	30,545
1914-1915 ..	13	2,332	5	24	15	3,030	2,77,058	7	273	39,003
1915-1916 ..	13	2,017	5	24	16	8,331	5,69,004	7	308	45,410

TABLE E.

REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration offices.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ..	4	27	6,393	444
1897-1998 ..	4	56	14,764	777
1898-1899 ..	4	77	13,857	695
1899-1900 ..	5	80	13,633	672
1900-1901 ..	5	89	11,666	547
1901-1902 ..	5	83	24,735	872
1902-1903 ..	5	98	27,921	1,181
1903-1904 ..	5	172	42,603	814
1904-1905 ..	5	363	90,526	1,488
1905-1906 ..	5	236	64,116	1,094
1906-1907 ..	5	136	30,335	360
1907-1908 ..	5	282	1,14,468	1,673
1908-1909 ..	5	366	1,06,560	2,111
1909-1910 ..	5	248	91,462	1,012
1910-1911 ..	5	260	1,00,343	1,524
1911-1912 ..	5	323	1,44,342	2,781
1912-1913 ..	5	261	1,17,157	1,502
1913-1914 ..	5	511	3,87,373	5,984
1914-1915 ..	5	509	1,79,086	3,423
1915-1916 ..	5	718	2,70,681	5,262

TABLE F.

EDUCATION—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1896-1897 ..	117	3,533	325	3,858
1897-1898 ..	110	3,301	453	3,754
1898-1899 ..	109	3,535	393	3,928
1899-1900 ..	124	4,190	414	4,604
1900-1901 ..	142	4,439	388	4,827
1901-1902 ..	150	5,337	348	5,685
1902-1903 ..	156	4,931	351	5,282
1903-1904 ..	135	4,199	387	4,586
1904-1905 ..	104	3,391	241	3,632
1905-1906 ..	105	3,321	181	3,502
1906-1907 ..	102	3,447	308	3,755
1907-1908 ..	102	3,423	200	3,623
1908-1909 ..	98	3,290	216	3,506
1909-1910 ..	98	3,221	237	3,458
1910-1911 ..	109	3,566	292	3,858
1911-1912 ..	114	4,127	258	4,385
1912-1913 ..	122	4,193	285	4,478
1913-1914 ..	123	4,041	470	4,511
1914-1915 ..	131	4,461	480	4,941
1915-1916 ..	129	4,803	475	5,278

TABLE G.

Hospitals and Dispensaries (in existence during 1915-16).

No.	Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients treated during the year.								
					1896-97.	1807-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Hospitals.												
1	Sir Ali Murad's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 28,615.	In-door ..	105.9	33	30	56	68	61	42	66	36	41
			Out-door ..		23,716	34,787	35,604	34,672	34,130	49,016	40,779	45,643	59,146
*2	Lady Willingdon Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		In-door ..	33.88	..	..	..	13	38	30	14	17	6
			Out-door ..		..	..	2,494	14,442	15,936	20,700	18,284	20,589	14,251
3	Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Hospital at Kot Diji.		In-door ..	107.21	..	..	69	80	102	70	837	1,172	47
			Out-door ..		14,065	26,802	24,933	27,194	22,532	22,344	20,803	31,184	31,805
	Dispensaries.												
4	Gambat Dispensary ..		In-door ..	65.66	..	..	..	5	14	17	24	15	25
			Out-door ..		11,589	13,296	17,196	18,025	21,771	33,553	26,447	32,469	25,501
5	Mir Wah Dispensary at Thari ..		In-door ..	25.35	15	62	38	11	12	10	40	48	..
			Out-door ..		546	600	1,319	1,231	1,233	1,999	11,124	13,083	13,742
6	Chang Dispensary ..		In-door ..	25.75	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5
			Out-door ..		4,745	4,105	5,502	3,352	8,575	13,145	12,485	13,257	12,651
7	Nara Dispensary ..		In-door ..	4.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†8	His Highness' Camp Dispensary ..		In-door ..	12.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	365	3,315	3,627	5,727	3,123	..
9	Camel Corps Dispensary ..		In-door ..	10.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Travelling Dispensary ..		In-door ..	.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Out-door ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE G.

o.	Name.	Number of patients treated during the year.										
		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Hospitals.											
1	Sir Ali Murad's Civil Hospital at Khairpur ..	48 59,750	148 62,101	139 47,472	84 42,913	71 42,633	132 41,981	58 38,910	103 39,197	194 41,144	184 38,474	152 39,747
*2	Lady Willingdon Hospital for women at Khairpur ..	6 9,633	26 13,554	18 13,105	12 13,613	62 12,833	9 15,591	31 15,699	40 11,512	57 15,723	113 12,254	275 13,935
3	Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Hospital at Kot Diji ..	46 30,723	39 47,087	35 22,043	37 43,277	39 26,490	4 32,386	23 29,726	43 22,914	50 41,832	48 39,085	54 39,268
	Dispensaries.											
4	Gambat Dispensary ..	40 26,539	68 30,179	61 28,786	28 28,487	31 32,935	31 35,292	51 26,941	57 27,758	52 30,840	44 23,923	50 23,490
5	Mir Wah Dispensary at Thari ..	.. 16,557	.. 14,939	6 14,066	8 11,178	22 13,385	16 11,721	13 10,919	10 9,879	6 14,371	5 9,146	6 10,244
6	Chang Dispensary ..	6 12,503	8 13,361	14 13,121	9 10,824	8 10,339	12 14,635	32 12,902	27 11,039	6 11,373	3 9,397	4 9,833
7	Nara Dispensary ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1,821	.. 1,576
†8	His Highness' Camp Dispensary ..	.. 4,479	.. 5, 80	.. 1,531	.. ..	.. 5,118	.. 4,828	.. 4,531	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9	Camel Corps Dispensary ..	.. ..	.. ..	54 755	43 2,780	40 3,267	59 2,451	59 2,894	64 1,294	111 7,160	100 3,657	45 3,860
10	Travelling Dispensary ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3,545	.. 2,189	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 712	.. 470	.. 211	.. 179

* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur named after Sir E. James, but it was demolished and a new Hospital constructed and named after Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in 1914.

† Closed on April 30th 1913.

TABLE H.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Successful vaccination.	4,531	5,384	4,817	6,067	6,242	5,943	5,472	5,934	5,746	7,012	5,929	6,113	6,050	6,197	6,165	7,027	6,803	6,175	6,375	6,392
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	34	41	37	16	31	30	27	30	29	35	30	31	30	31	31	35	30	27	28	28

INDEX.

A

Adam Shah, 56 ; tomb of, 58.
Administration, 39.
Agricultural stock, Statistical table 70 ; of Khairpur State, 111.
Agriculture, 13.
Animals, domestic, statistical table, 70 ; of Khairpur State, 111.
Aror or Alor, description of, 41.

B

Bajri crop, 15.
Bukkur, 59 ; gauge, 2.

C

Chickling vetch crop, 16.
Climate, 4.
Courts, Civil, 25 ; Statistical tables, 79 ; Criminal, 25 ; Statistical tables, 79.
Crops, 15 ; Statistical table, 69.
Cultivation, 13.

D

Dispensaries, 37 ; Statistical table, 106 to 108 ; of Khairpur State, 116-117
District, description of, 1 ; Statistical table, 63.

E

Eastern Nara, 3.
Education, 31 ; Statistical table, 68, 96 and 98 to 102 ; of Khairpur State, 115.
Excise, Statistical table, 86-87.

F

Ferries, 23.
Floods, 3.
Forest, statistical table, 75.
Fruit trees, 16.

G

Garhi Yasin, description of, 41.
Garhi Yasin taluka, agriculture of, 14.
Ghotki—description of, 42.
Ghotki taluka, agriculture of, 14.
Gram crop, 16.

H

Hakrah—Historical importance of, 42.
Hills, 2.
Hospitals, 37 ; Statistical table, 106 to 108 ; of Khairpur State, 116-117.

I

Income-tax, Statistical tables, 89.
Indus river, 2.
Industries, 20.
Irrigation, 17 ; Statistical table, 72-73.

J

Jails, 26 ; Statistical table, 81.
Jambho crop, 16.
Jind Pir or Khawaja Khizr, 48.
Juari crop, 15.
Justice, criminal—Statistical tables, 78 ; Civil—Statistical tables, 79 ; of Khairpur State, 113-114.

K

Khairpur Mirs', description of, 433.
Kharif crops, 15.
Kot Diji. description of, 44.

L

Lands, distribution of, Statistical table, 69.
Land Revenue, Statistical table, 84-85.
Libraries, 36.
Local Boards, 27 ; Statistical tables, 90 to 93.

M

Magistrates, 25.
Masonic Lodge, 56.
Minaret of Mir Muhammad Masum Shah, 58.
Mirpur division, agriculture of, 14.
Mirpur Mathelo, description of, 44.
Mirpur Mathelo Taluka, agriculture of, 14.
Municipalities, 28 ; Statistical table, 94-95.

N

Newspapers, 35.

P

Pano Akil, description of, 34.
Pano Akil taluka, agriculture of, 14.
Patadars, 11.
Pensioners, Political, etc., 10.
Pir-jo-goth, description of, 44.
Police distribution, Statistical table, 80.
Population, 6 ; Statistical table, 63.
Prices, Statistical table, 74.

M H 214—16

R

Rabi crops, 15.
Railways, 20.
Rainfall, 4; Statistical table, 64-65.
Rape crop, 16.
Registration offices, 26; Statistical table, 79; of Khairpur State, 115.
Religion, 6; Statistical table, 68.
Revenue, 24; Statistical tables, 82-85; of Khairpur State, 112.
Rice crop, 15.
Rivers, 2.
Roads, 20.
Rohri, description of, 45.
Rohri division, agriculture of, 14.
Rohri taluka, agriculture of, 14.
Roman Catholic Church, 56.

S

Saiyids, families of, 9.
Satain-jo-than, 47.
Schools, 31; Statistical tables, 98 to 102; of Khairpur State, 115.
Sesame crop, 15.
Settlements, previous and current, Statistical tables, 76-77.
Shikarpur, description of, 49.
Shikarpur division, agriculture of, 13.
Shikarpur taluka, agriculture of, 13.
Soils, 15.
Stamps, Statistical tables, 88.
Sukkur, description of, 53.
Sukkur taluka, agriculture of, 13.

T

Takavi—Statistical table, 74.
Temperature, 4; Statistical table, 66.
Tobacco crop, 16.
Trade, 19.
Tribes, Prominent, 7; Statistical table 68.

U

Ubauro, description of, 60.
Ubauro taluka, agriculture of, 14.

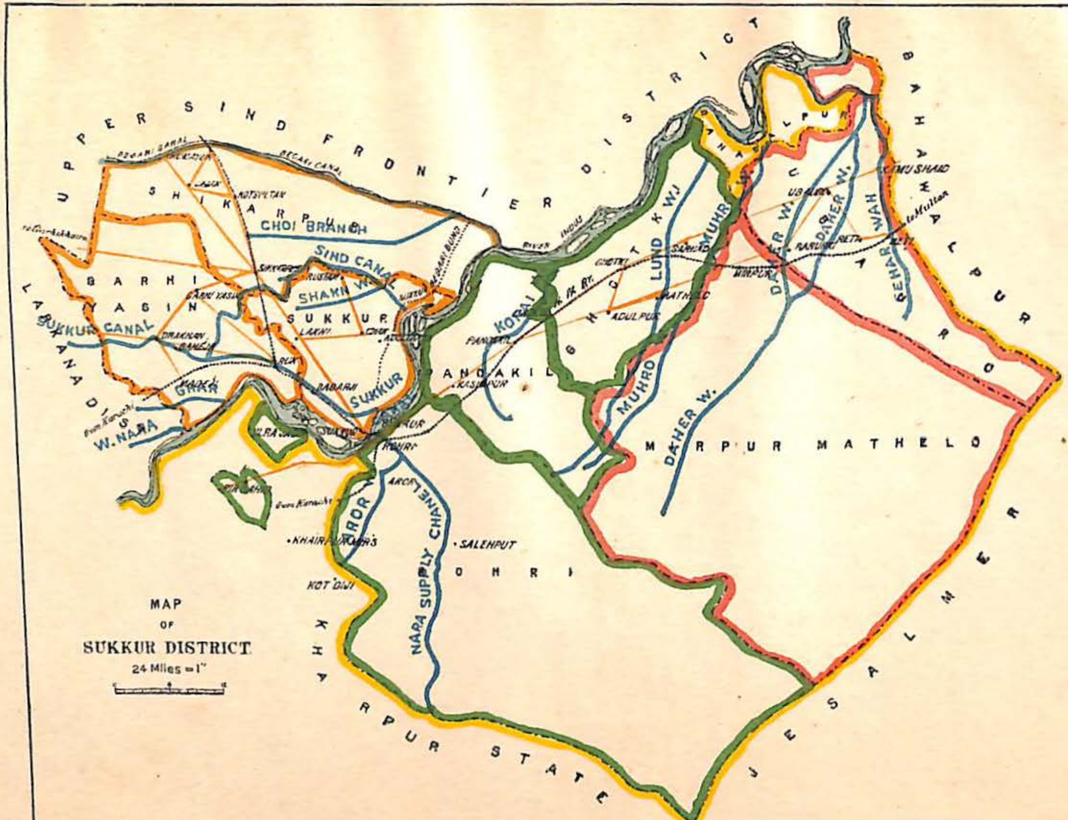
V

Vaccination, Statistical table, 109; of Khairpur State, 118.
Vegetables, 16.
Veterinary dispensaries, 38.
Vijnot, historical importance of, 61.
Vital Statistical tables, 103-104.

W

Wages, 18; Statistical table, 74.
Water supply, Statistical Tables, 70.
Wheat crop, 15.
Wild animals and venomous snakes loss from, and destruction of, Statistical table, 110.

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MAP OF SUKKUR DISTRICT

24 Miles = 1"